The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 826.—Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851. [Price 6d.

ROYLAGE COPPER MINE, NEAR LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.

MR. WILLIAMS is instructed to DISPOSE OF ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FOUR (1000ths) SHARES in THIS MINE. The lode is 20 yards wide: one miner can cut out from 1 ton to 1½ ton of copper ore per week—130 tons are now lying on the bank. The seller will guarantee 15 per cent. on the first year's outlay, with a reasonable prospect of realising 30 the second year.—Price £12 per share.—To view specimens, and for full particulars, apply to Bell Williams, land agent, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool. 1

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, IRONMASTERS, ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE AND WHEEL MANUFACTURERS, AND HAMMERED IRON MAKERS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR LET, all that valuable PROPERTY, known as

THE VULCAN IRON-WORKS,

situate at WEST BROMWICH, in the county of STAFFORD, comprising, in the FORGE DEPARTMENT—Two high-pressure STEAM-ENGINES, with 14½-inch and 10½-inch cylinders, blowing cylinder for refinery boilers, &c., complete; 3 heaves, standards, bed plates, anvil, blocks, cam, carriages, brasses, &c., complete; driving wheels and shafting, 4 heating furnaces, refinery charcoal fire, 6 smith's hearths, wrought-iron cranes, 3 large and powerful cast-iron cranes, and floor-plates—In the

ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENTS—Four powerful PUNCHING ENGINES and SHAFTING, 10-horse high-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, with two boilers and blowing fan; 8-horse high-pressure STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, with gearing, turning and boring lathes, with face-plates, moveable poppets, &c.; slotting machine, by Parr, Curtis, and Co., iron shafting and speed pulleys, planing machines, face-plate, and other lathes, drilling and screwing machines, wrought-iron cranes and chains, and numerous other valuable effects.

The BUILDINGS are very extensive and well-arranged, comprising boiler-sheds, engine-sheds, fitting shops, store rooms, smiths' shops, roofing over forge, carpenters' shop, upper and lower offices and dwelling-house. The whole surrounded by a boundary wall, enclosing nearly 7000 square yards of land.

The property is situate near to the Stour Valley, and to the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railways, now in course of construction; it is intersected by an arm of the canal, and has a basin for unloading boats within the works, and is well situated both for land and canal carriage, and would be well adapted for a goods' station upon the Stour Valley Railway.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Spencer, Tividale; Chas. Edw. Mollneux, Esq., West Bromwich; or to Messrs. Robinson and Fletcher, solicitors, Dudley. 2

TO BE SOLD (a Bargain), BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, together or separate,—STEAM-ENGINE, CRUSHER, PUMPS, and OTHER MATERIALS, now on the BARRISTOWN MINE, situate in BANNOW BAY, County WEXFORD, Ireland,

CONSISTING OF

A 26-inch cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, complete, with a 10-ton boiler.
A powerful CRUSHER, with 17-feet fly-wheel, and crank attached.
60 fms. of 7, 8, and 9-inch PUMPS, 3 working barrels, doorpieces, and windbores to fit.
180 fms. of 1⅛-inch and 1¼-inch slide-rods, round iron faggotted chucks and pins.
4 balance-bobs, 30 pulleys and stands, complete; 2 horse-whims, 180 fathoms of ¾-in and 7-16 in. chain, best quality, only a short time in use.
18-feet WATER-WHEEL, 2 feet breast, with oak axle and 4-head stamps attached.
3 TRAM WAGGONS, 4 pairs horse-whim sheaves, about 4 tons of tram and other iron, 2½-inch by ¾-inch smiths' bellows, anvil, screw stocks, and other smiths' tools, a full set of dressing tools, hutches, buddles, &c., and brass wire machine bottom sieves, 4 feet by 2 feet, large brass bell, a dial by Wilton, a large quantity of shed roofing and other timber, &c.—The above materials are of the best quality, and can be shipped from the mine at a cost of 1s. per ton. 3

*** A party purchasing the whole will be allowed £30 for expense of inspection, taking down, &c.

Application to be made to Thomas Hacket, Esq., 26, Birchin-lane, London; or to Mr. Thomas Angove, Barristown Mine, Bannow Ross, county Wexford, Ireland.

Dated Barristown Mine, June, 1851.

NORTH WALES.—SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, for a term of years, the valuable SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, called ESGAIR QUARRY, situated in the parish of PENNAL, in the county of MERIONETH. This Quarry was opened at considerable expense by the late proprietor, and is now to be disposed of, in consequence of his death. 4

The quality of the Stone has been proved to be sound and good, and there is every facility for working, there being ample fall for rubbish, and a plentiful supply of water close at hand.

The Quarry is within about a mile of the Machynlleth and Corris turnpike-road, and distant from the shipping place of Derwenlas about five miles—thus rendering the expense of carriage very inconsiderable.

For further particulars apply to Mr. David Howell, solicitor, Machynlleth.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,—THREE HUNDRED FATHOMS of PUMPS, 11½ to 13½ inches in diameter; 3 brass working barrels, 12 inches in diameter, and 10 feet 6 inches long; 1 ditto ditto, 12 inches in diameter, and 10 feet 6 inches long; 1 ditto ditto, 10½ inches in diameter, and 10 feet 6 inches long. Also, bucket and clack doorpieces, spears, spearpulls, and bolts, and bottom-rods, complete, for six sets of pumps. 5

Application to be made at the Wearmouth Colliery, Sunderland.

Wearmouth Colliery, June 6, 1851.

IMPORTANT TO MINING GENTLEMEN.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very extensive PLOT of MINING GROUND, 10 miles in length and 4 in width: 21 years' lease, of which nearly 20 years remain unexpired, at a good duty. Several mines of lead ore have been found in the ground, which are very likely to be productive; they are situate in the manor of Bainbridge, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire.—Application may be made to John Grime, Esq., of Leyburn, near Bedale; or personally to Mr. Edmund Peacock, Redmire, who will show the ground, and give all information about it. 6

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE.—NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES of the NEW ISSUE in this Mine CANNOT BE RECEIVED after the 25th JUNE inst. JOHN BOWES, Secretary. 7

41, Threadneedle-street, City.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month. 8

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. 9

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street, SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED. 10

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower area), Watch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs. each; in gold cases, from £8 to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8 gs. to 12 gs. each.

DENT'S PATENT DIPLIEDOSCOPE,

or Meridian Instrument, is now ready for delivery.—Pamphlets containing a description and directions for its use 1s. each, but to customers gratis. 11

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, renews his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.,

Mr. Crofts has specially for Sale—

Allt-y-Crib (10 shares)	Okel Tor
Bedford United (20 shares)	Penzance Consols (50 shares)
Bodmin Consols (5 shares)	Rocks and Treverbyn (100 shares)
Bronfloyd (10 shares)	Roylage, Leek (100 shares)
Devon and Courtenay (50 shares)	South Tamar (80 shares)
East Balleswidden (50 shares)	Warleggan (20 shares)
East Tamar (20 shares)	Wheal Crebor (5 shares)
East Wheal Josiah (140 shares)	Wheal Lovell (3 shares)
Hennock (13 shares)	Wheal Providence (53 shares)
Herodsfoot, 2 (1024ths) shares)	Wheal Tremar (20 shares)
Holmbush (8 shares)	Wheal Trescoll (220 shares)
Lamberooe (5 shares)	Wheal Vincent (750 shares, 3000ths)
Llwynmaleos (20 shares)	Woodman's Well and Broadridge

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The partial dullness in mining shares, and the consequent decline in prices, may be regarded as quite of a temporary character, and capitalists are reminded that the safest period to make purchases is in a depressed market, especially when, as in the present case, the depreciation arises chiefly from the increased value of money. Mr. Crofts can point out regularly-paying dividend mines, which will yield at present prices 25 per cent. per annum interest.

*** Mr. Crofts is not a dealer in shares, but transacts business only for principals.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, June 21, 1851.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, with a view to his own guidance in RECOMMENDING INVESTMENTS in MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM, and for the satisfaction of his Friends who may honour him with their confidence, proposes to establish a

REGISTRY OF MINES,

to be derived from parties interested either as adventurers or managers. In furtherance of this object, Mr. Crofts solicits information, not embracing mere reports, but of a statistical character, such as an account of the capital expended or employed on a given undertaking—the returns per month, and the expected rate of dividend in dividend mines, and the general prospects of all others. 13

Such information will be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and open to intended investors, with reference, if required, to the parties furnishing the same, so as to exempt Mr. Crofts from responsibilities, except such as he may voluntarily incur as a test of facts. Of course, the information both received and given must be free of charge.

Dated No. 4, King street, Cheapside, June 20, 1851.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE, MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENT, *No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL.* 14

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, John-Street, Adelphi.—The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation.

The system of representing the Value of Mines, by describing them as Dividend or Non-Dividend Paying, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge. 15

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

*** The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negociated on satisfactory terms.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.* 16

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.* 17

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay. 18

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged. 19

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mine, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the same great cross courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £310, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appledore Silver-Lead, Wheal Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheal Franco, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith. 20

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours. 21

MINING OFFICE,—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.—Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. (formerly of Three Kings-court and 52, Threadneedle-street, London) beg to inform their numerous Friends that they have RESUMED BUSINESS at the ABOVE ADDRESS, of PURCHASING and SELLING SHARES in MINES, RAILWAYS, and other PUBLIC COMPANIES, as well as the NEGOTIATION of every description of MONETARY MATTERS, together with COMMISSION BUSINESS in GENERAL. 22

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES, *No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.*

Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Chambers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state, they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are likely to be eventually remunerative. 23

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a position to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock," which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15.

MR. T. JORDAN, MINING SHARE & METAL BROKER, *No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.* 24

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.* 25

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, Threadneedle-Street, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851. 26

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES. 27

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

WANTED TO BORROW, ON MORTGAGE, upon one of the finest COLLIERIES in England, SEVENTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS.—The lessees have full powers given to mortgage, and the securities they offer are valued at £61,000. The mines are in full working operation, and the veins have been proved to be the finest of the kind in the district. The mines will take at least 100 years to clear, and be in full working operation. The money required would be returned in 15 years, to suit the parties making the advance, and 5 per cent. per annum would be given and paid half-yearly.—Apply by letter to 45, Gibson's-square, Islington, London. 28

WANTED,—A MANAGER FOR CHARCOAL IRON-WORKS, on the MALABAR COAST, EAST INDIES. The works comprise blast-furnaces, forge and mill, and foundry.—Applicants will state their qualifications and references by letter, addressed Messrs. Alexander Fletcher, and Co., 10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London. 29

TO EXPERIENCED MINE AGENTS.—WANTED, for an extensive LEAD MINE, about to commence working in NORTH WALES, an AGENT, capable of taking the MANAGEMENT ABOVE and BELOW the SURFACE: he must be well-versed in working Lead in all its departments, from the pickman to the smelter, with a general knowledge of the most improved machinery for pumping, crushing, &c., and be capable of laying down plans and sections of all work done, or about to be done, in the mine, with estimates of the same. Salary not so much an object as capability. None need apply but those who can bear the strictest scrutiny as to integrity and capability.—Applicants will apply by letter (post-paid) to Mr. Nicholas Ennor, Wadebridge, Somerset. 30

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the BUILDERS' WORK for the NEW MARKET HOUSE, BOLTON, can INSPECT the DRAWINGS, and obtain printed Specifications and Quantities at the office of the architect, Mr. G. T. Robinson, 2, Castle-street, Wolverhampton, from Monday, the 7th July, until Wednesday, the 16th July; and at the offices of the Town Clerk, Bolton, from Thursday, the 17th July, until Thursday, the 31st July. 31

Sealed tenders to be delivered on or before the 1st of August, at the offices of Mr. J. Knowles, Town Clerk, Bolton.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the IRONWORK for the NEW MARKET HOUSE, BOLTON, can INSPECT the DRAWINGS, and obtain printed Specifications and Quantities at the offices of the architect, Mr. G. T. Robinson, 2, Castle-street, Wolverhampton, from Monday, the 7th July, until Wednesday, the 16th July; and at the offices of the Town Clerk, Bolton, from Thursday, the 17th July, until Thursday, the 31st July. 32

Sealed tenders to be delivered on or before the 1st of August, at the offices of Mr. J. Knowles, Town Clerk, Bolton.

ON SALE, at the CAETAN-Y-GRAIG MINE, near the Westminster Mines, MOLD, a CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 21-inch cylinder, 5-feet stroke, with bright hand-gear, &c., nearly new, and in excellent working condition. Also, ONE BOILER, 20 feet long and 3 ft. 9 in. diameter, with steam and feed-pipes connected to the engine.—Application to be made to Mr. William Clemence, Westminster Mines, near Mold; or to Mr. W. B. Dyer, Mold, Flintshire.—June 18, 1851. 33

ON SALE,—HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, of 6 and 12-horse power. These are the BEST ENGINES for MINING or OTHER PURPOSES requiring great strength in the construction: they are portable, the bed being cast in one piece.—Can be seen at John Ellis and Brothers, engineers and millwrights, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester; and also at John Ellis's Timber-yard, No. 6, Old-street-road, London. 34

TO BE LET, for any term of years the taker may desire, a SLATE QUARRY, at WELLTOWN, within a mile of the Harbour of Boscastle, now in the occupation of Mr. Avery, of Boscastle, the proprietor, to whom applications may be made.—Boscastle, May 19, 1851. 35

ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE.—At a MEETING of the Committee of this Mine, it is this day determined, that CERTIFICATES are UNNECESSARY, and are therefore cancelled. All transfers of shares to be made in the usual way, through me, as purser of the mine.—June 7, 1851. (Signed) EDW. HOLLOWAY. 36

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company will be HELD at the Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 26th day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Reports of Mr. Hoskins, the agent appointed by the Company to inspect the mines, and considering and confirming the contracts and engagements entered into by the Directors on behalf of the Company for the purchase of the mines, steam-engine, and plant, and for the transaction of business generally. EDW. MANBY, Secretary pro tem. 37

KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIRECTORS of the KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION have this day made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS (or Six Florins) per share, and have appointed the same to be PAID, on or before the 23d June, to their bankers—viz.:

In London .....Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.
In Stutgard .....Messrs. Doertenbach and Co. 38

By the Statutes of the Association, interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged upon all sums in arrear after the 23d of June.

By order of the board, GEO. COPELAND CAPPER, Secretary.

London, May 31, 1851.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company give Notice, that, agreeably to the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the proprietors, held on the 11th inst., they will be ready to RECEIVE, on Monday, the 23d inst., TENDERS from the proprietors of this Company for the ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and SIXTY SHARES in this Company, directed by the said resolution to be disposed of for account of the Company. 39

Forms of tender (which can only be received from proprietors) may be had at the Company's office, 10, New Broad street Mews.—June 16, 1851. GEO. COPPARD, Sec.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company on Wednesday, the 9th of July next, at One o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make their report. 40

38, Broad-street-buildings, June 19, 1851.

SANTA ANA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be HELD at No. 13, Austinfriars, on Monday, the 30th inst., at One o'clock precisely. At this meeting one director will be elected, in the place of H. W. Schneider, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible to be re-elected. By order of the Directors. 41

13, Austinfriars, June 10, 1851. L. R. JONES, Secretary.

UNITED MINES, TAVISTOCK.—A MEETING of the adventurers in the UNITED MINES, TAVISTOCK, was held on the Mines on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1851, at noon, when G. PRIDHAM, Esq., presided.

Upwards of 800 out of 1024 shares were held by the adventurers present. The cost-book and vouchers were produced, a statement of the liabilities read, also the report of the agents, which will be found in another part of our paper.

A call of £1 per share was made, and the thanks of the meeting unanimously voted to the Purser, for his unremitting attention to the interests of the company, and to the Chairman.—The discovery in the 40 fathom level holds good in the end, and will shortly materially change the financial position of the undertaking. 42

WEST POLGOOTH TIN MINING COMPANY.—The SCRIP CERTIFICATES in this Company being about TO BE ISSUED, parties ENTITLED to SHARES will please ADDRESS the SECRETARY, at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, with their NAME and present ADDRESS, and NUMBER of SHARES held, that the certificates may be correctly drawn. 43

June 19, 1851. By order of the Committee.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Company's Offices, as under, on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, to confirm the Resolution unanimously passed at a Special General Meeting, held on the 3d inst., for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Association, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement. WM. NICHOLSON, Sec. 44

57, Old Broad-street, June 6, 1851.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BANKERS' RECEIPTS for DEPOSITS on SHARES in this Company may be EXCHANGED for the PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, on application at the offices of the Company, 2, Moorgate-street, London, on and after Tuesday, the 24th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. By order, 45

G. E. COOPER, Secretary.

MR. R. TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has for SALE SHARES in most of the best DIVIDEND MINES, British and Foreign, paying at present prices from 15 to 25 per cent., and in others having present and prospective advantages, including Devon Great Consols, Botallack, South Tolgus, Spearne Consols, Wheal Margaret, Ruth, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Tremayne, Venton, Crebor, and Arthur, Treviske, and Barrier, South Caradon, West Caradon, East Pool, Russell, East Wheal Russell, &c.—Foreign: St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Cobre, Copiapo, Linares, &c. 46

Mining Offices, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, June 20, 1851.

Proceedings of Public Companies.

THE MEXICAN COMPANY.

The adjourned annual general meeting of this company from the 1st May, took place at the offices in Great Winchester-street, City, on Wednesday,

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. MAUDE (the secretary) read the minutes of the former meeting, and also the following report of the directors:—

The directors have convened this general annual meeting, in pursuance of the Deed of Constitution, which provides that the annual meeting must be held on the first Thursday in May, and lament that it should have fallen so inauspiciously on the day of the opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

This circumstance, however, is the less to be regretted, as the directors have convened, so very recently, two separate special meetings of proprietors for the purpose of consulting with them on the measures it might be deemed most expedient to adopt, in the altered and very serious position of the company's affairs.

The directors, on these occasions, laid before the proprietors all the information they possessed, as well at home as abroad, when it was decided, by a very large majority of proprietors present on both occasions, to continue the operations of the company, and to recommend to the directors to issue a call of 5s. per share, the funds under the control of the trustees being reduced to so low an amount as not to admit of their incurring any fresh liabilities, or even to continue those in existence, without the prospect of support from the proprietors.

The directors have now to report that in pursuance of the recommendation and resolution come to at the general meeting of proprietors, held on the 16th of January last, they issued the first notice of a call of 5s. per share, which became due on the 1st of March, and subsequently a second notice, which became due on the 12th of April, and which has been responded to by 64 proprietors, holding 2975 shares, and has produced 748*l.* 15*s.*—leaving 2076 shares, held by 58 proprietors, on which the call has not been paid.

It remains, therefore, for the proprietors at this meeting to deal with these shares in any way they shall think fit, the directors supposing that they would follow the precedent of the 4th of May, 1837, under similar circumstances, have prepared a resolution, which will be proposed to you accordingly.

The directors now submit to you a copy of the letter they addressed to Mr. Fenochio, the company's agent at the mines in Oaxaca, on the 1st February, which was forwarded to him by the mail of that month, to which, as yet, they have had no reply, the course of the post, in fact, not admitting of it.

They submit, also, the last letter received from Mr. Fenochio, dated 25th February, accompanying the accounts of the past year, by which it appears that the loss on the year, including 500*l.*, or $2500, reserved for the expenses in London, amounts to $ 10,886, or 2176*l.* For the causes of this loss the directors beg to refer the proprietors to Mr. Fenochio's letter above alluded to, and much regret that it is not of a more favourable character. The directors further submit to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the company's operations here for the past year, examined and attested by the auditors, and have to report that two of the directors—viz.: T. A. Mitchell, Esq., M.P., and Henry Wheeler, Esq., have retired from the direction; and one of the auditors, Thomas Starling Benson, Esq., going out by rotation, but offering himself for re-election, leaves two vacancies in the direction, to fill one of which Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., offers himself for election, and whom the directors most strongly recommend to the proprietors.

The balance-sheet was also read to the meeting, of which the following is an abstract:—

THE MEXICAN COMPANY,

From its commencement in March, 1825, to the 31st December, 1850.

RECEIPTS.

To capital—For the amount received for deposits and calls, from the commencement to the 31st December, 1850	£392,410	0	0
To profit and loss—Balance on the 31st December, 1850 [Consisting of dividends on stock, interest and premiums on sale of Exchequer Bills on the Indemnity Fund account, discount for prompt payments for stores supplied, and other objects.]	2,309	7	6
To petty cash account—For balance on the 31st Dec., 1850	13	17	1
To unclaimed dividend account	82	11	6
Total	£394,815	16	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Commissioners in Mexico—For the amount transmitted to and drawn for by them, from the commencement of operations in 1825, to the 31st of December, 1850	£361,433	13	6
General expenses—For the amount disbursed under this head for salaries, rent and taxes, law charges, advertisements, &c., from the commencement of the company, to the 31st Dec., 1850	32,698	13	9
Fixtures and furniture in the offices, valued (including recent alterations) at	175	13	7
Stamp account for stock on hand, to 31st December, 1850	16	10	0
Unclaimed dividend account	82	11	6
Cash at the bankers	386	4	0
Ditto at the Bank of England	22	9	9
Total	£394,815	16	1

Mr. MAUDE also read the letter of Mr. Fenochio, addressed to the board on the 25th of Feb. last, and the reply of the directors to that letter.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Fenochio's letter was written before he could have had any knowledge whether the proprietors would or would not respond to the call recently made.

Mr. MAUDE also read the two subsequent letters of Mr. Fenochio, dated the 28th March and the 29th of April; the former in reply to a letter from the directors, dated the 1st Feb., which was also read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said the proprietors would have learnt, from the correspondence and accounts, as much of the management as was known to the directors themselves. There were certainly some favourable points in that correspondence, particularly where Mr. Fenochio had come forward to reduce his salary from 800*l.* to 600*l.* a year. Another favourable circumstance was that there was no necessity to send out fresh funds, as it was probable he would be able to maintain himself with what he had for a couple of years to come. If the buscones (miners) returned to work and continued steadily at it, as by the last letter from Mr. Fenochio there was every prospect of their doing, some good profit would, no doubt, accrue from it, as it was well known that considerable profit attended the reduction of the ores, especially such as Mr. Fenochio's last letter reported on—from 6 to 9 ozs. to the quintal. These were favourable points, though he did not feel himself very sanguine, as, after all, the means at the disposal of Mr. Fenochio were too much straightened for any considerable operations.

Mr. MAUDE said Mr. Fenochio had improved his financial position since the preceeding month by $420.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had done as much as possible in the way of reducing their expenditure at home. They had cut down their office expenses from 500*l.* to 270*l.*, and he was sorry to say that a great portion of this fell on their worthy secretary. Having been so many years with them rendered this a source of much regret to the directors. He might as well now allude to the state of the call of 5s. per share. It was made on 5051 shares; of these 3155 were paid upon by 68 proprietors, and 1936 were unpaid on by 54 proprietors. The amount of money received was 778*l.* 15*s.*; but the sum of 1262*l.* 15*s.* would have been received had the call been met by the remainder. They had in London an actual balance at their bankers of 532*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and at the Bank of England 22*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*: together, 554*l.* 12*s.*, besides 500*l.* invested in Exchequer Bills on the Trustees' Indemnity Fund. They had no liabilities outstanding, except an undertaking to give Mr. Fenochio six months' notice, or six months' salary, in case of his recall, which liability would now be reduced to 300*l.*, besides 100*l.* for his return expenses.

Mr. WILSON (a director) stated that Mr. Fenochio had $4500 in hand, by his last monthly report.—The report was then adopted unanimously.

STARLING BENSON, Esq., was re-elected an auditor, and NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq., a director, unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then adverted to the shares upon which the call had not been paid; and, conformably to former precedents, submitted to the meeting a resolution already prepared for their consideration; and stated that, as the board had become so limited, he deemed it advisable that the proposal should emanate from the proprietors themselves.—On which it was moved by Mr. CLIFFORD, seconded by Mr. WALLACE, and unanimously resolved:—

That 14 days from this date be allowed to those proprietors who have not already paid the call of 5s. per share, made on the 22d of January, payable on the 1st of March, and extended to the 12th of April last; and that it be particularly enjoined on the directors to declare the forfeiture of all shares on which the said call shall not have been paid at the expiration of the said 14 days, except such shares standing in the names of proprietors who have not received the outstanding dividends to which they may be respectively entitled.

Mr. OVERTON complained of not having received any notice.

Mr. MAUDE stated that four notices had been sent out.

Mr. OVERTON said, as they had been going on for the last ten years without a dividend, he had looked upon the company as likely to be wound up.

The CHAIRMAN said they had made two dividends during that time, one of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share in 1845, the other of 4*s.* per share in 1846.

Mr. OVERTON thought such a resolution would be hard upon some of the proprietors, but the proposed extension of 14 days would be a *locus penitentiæ*.

Mr. HARRISON observed, that two special meetings had taken place to determine the question of the call—the first being limited to the holders of 50 shares and upwards, and the second a general meeting.—Mr. OVERTON said he had no wish to throw any difficulty in the way of the directors. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. CLIFFORD, seconded by Mr. WALLACE, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Fenochio, in the following terms:—

That the cordial thanks of the proprietors be given to Mr. Fenochio for his prudent and able management of the negociation, and especially for his readiness in consenting, at the suggestion of the directors, to a reduction of his salary, under the present circumstances of the company.

A vote of thanks was likewise passed to Mr. Maude (the secretary) for his long and valuable services.

Mr. MAUDE returned thanks, and said that he had frequently received these marks of respect from the proprietors, which acted as an incentive to exertion on his part. He must say that appearances for the ensuing year were more favourable than on the last occasion.—The meeting then separated.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the establishment in Austinfriars, City, on Monday last, the 16th inst.

OLIVER FARRER, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. MILLIKEN (the secretary) read the following report:—

The statement of accounts, now submitted, shows that the result of the business of the corporation, during the year ending the 14th October, 1850, has fully borne out the assurance which the directors gave at the last annual meeting, that "the current business of the bank was of a healthy, profitable, and improving character." The bad debts of the year have been unimportant, and all provided for; the profits have greatly increased, and considerable progress has at length been made in the realisation of the securities held against the old dependencies.

It will be in the recollection of the shareholders that, both in the last report and in the statement laid before the meeting in December, it was mentioned that further considerable losses would be developed by the realisation of the securities, but that so much disappointment had followed the most careful estimates which the directors had been able to make, that for the future they would offer no valuations, but write off all loss, as it was ascertained, and appropriate the surplus yearly profits, after paying dividends, to this object. The following statement has been made out in conformity with this principle. The greater part of the securities have been realised, and the directors have now the satisfaction of assuring the shareholders that any further losses which can reasonably be expected to arise from the sale of those which remain will be more than covered by the balance already at the credit of the profit and loss account.

Notwithstanding these losses, the directors are gratified to find that they were fully justified in paying the increased dividend in April last; and although the current business of the bank leads them to hope that a further increase may ere long be made, the rate of 4 per cent. will be continued for the present, under the strengthened conviction that it will not be prudent to increase it until all the old dependencies are completely settled. Little doubt is entertained that this will be accomplished in the course of this year, and that the entire profits of the bank may then be devoted to more remunerative dividends, and to the establishment and augmentation of such a reserve fund as will secure their permanency under all reasonable contingencies.

The following statement exhibits the result of the business during the year now reported on:—

Balance in profit and loss account at 15th October, 1849						£50,717	17 6
To this are now to be added the nett profits in the colonies and in London, for the year ending 14th October, 1850, after deducting all expenses of management						£64,221	13 3
From which are to be taken the following sums paid to the proprietors—viz.:							
Dividend at April, 1850, 12*s.* per share	£13,500	0	0				
„ October, 1850	13,500	0	0	27,000	0 0	37,221	13 3
						£87,939	10 9
Less ascertained loss on old dependencies						51,683	13 11
Balance at the credit of profit and loss account at 14th Oct., 1850						£36,255	16 10

The assets and liabilities at the same period stood as follows:—

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.			
Government stock, specie, and cash	£619,519	5	0	Capital	£900,000	0	0
Bank premises	28,910	12	7	Circulation	119,650	0	0
Bills receivable and other securities	1,283,532	12	7	Bills payable and other liabilities	279,632	9	11
				Deposits	596,424	3	5
				Profit and loss	36,255	16	10
Total	£1,931,962	10	2	Total	£1,931,962	10	2

The directors at the last meeting informed the shareholders that an arrangement had been made with the Bank of Australia for the liquidation of their debt. That arrangement has been honourably carried out, and all anxiety respecting the balance has ceased.

The condition of the colonies, with the single exception of Van Diemen's Land, has continued steadily to improve, both in respect to commercial and monetary affairs. The production of the great staple commodities has been unprecedentedly large, and the state of the home markets has been such as to afford due encouragement to the settler, while prices have not ruled so high as to cause apprehension that a spirit of over-speculation will be engendered. The prospects of Van Diemen's Land wear a less favourable aspect, which may be ascribed principally to the unsettled state of the convict question; but so soon as this important point is settled, there is no doubt that the colony, with its great natural advantages, will partake of the progress common to the whole continent.

The CHAIRMAN said he could have wished that this report had not gone forth without its being accompanied with those remarks he was now enabled to make, for they must be aware that when an impression was once made it was frequently much more difficult to remove it than to prevent its being made. Now, the first impression made on the public by this report, through seeing so large an amount written off the bad debts on old dependencies, would be to induce them to believe that the establishment was not in that state which he was happy to announce to the shareholders that it was in at that moment. He could say, with the unanimous concurrence of his brother directors, that for many years he had never met the proprietors with such a perfect conviction of the intrinsic value and stability of this establishment as he did at present. The time was now approaching when they would be free again. They must be aware that for many years they had been adding to their losses through these old dependencies, and the unpleasant duty was often imposed upon him of meeting them year after year with a repetition of the often-told tale of additional losses. He had the satisfaction for the first time of saying, indeed, he felt convinced, that they (the directors) now saw the utmost extent of loss that could be incurred. (Hear, hear.) The directors had made up these accounts on the principle which they had announced in their last annual report, of not giving an estimate year after year of the liabilities to be incurred, but of writing off every loss as soon as it was ascertained. In estimating the dependencies, they had fixed the probable sum to be realised, in case of their being disposed of, at such an amount as would not produce a further loss to the company. (Hear.) On that principle they had acted, and realised many of their securities. As long as they had these old dependencies hanging about their necks they dared not give an increase of dividend; but the directors now looked forward to the time as not very distant when they should be able to increase the dividend. (Applause.) It was his own idea, that as soon as the company should be in a position to pay the shareholders 5 per cent. they should stop there till they accumulated a sufficient reserve fund to meet all liabilities. (Hear, hear.) He thought this would be the most prudent course for a bank at such a distance from the scene of action; and if the shareholders thought they were giving too much away for that purpose they could request to have a portion of it. (Hear.) He was happy to say that at Adelaide their business was healthy and secure, and all anxiety in respect to these accounts had disappeared. At Melbourne things were still more prosperous, for the bank had made there a large profit, and their bad and doubtful debts had all ceased. He wished he could say that business had progressed equally well at Sydney, but there they had been weighed down by these old dependencies: the same difficulty might be applied to Launceston. If he were living as one of their directors to see the termination of these old dependencies, it would be some gratification to his feelings for the great anxiety and trouble he had undergone in respect to these unfortunate losses. He might mention to them that the agreement made with the Bank of Australia to pay their debt by instalments within a certain time had been punctually fulfilled, for up to January last they had paid every one of these instalments except 4000*l.*, and the last accounts gave them the pleasant information that this sum had been paid likewise, which had led him to believe that the Bank of Australia would carry out the whole of their agreement in the most honourable way. The chairman ended his observations, by moving that the report be received, adopted, and distributed in the usual way amongst the proprietors.

A short and friendly discussion took place, in which a few proprietors took part.—The report was adopted unanimously.

T. W. Henderson, Esq., D. Q. Henriques, Esq., and Charles Morris, Esq., were re-elected directors.

Mr. Serjeant GAZELEE moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.—Col. MITCHELL seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE ASSURANCE.—It is just three years ago since the plan of making life assurance policies unchallengable contracts was first introduced. The public had become alarmed by observing, every now and then, a litigated case between an assurance office and the representatives of a person who had for years paid premiums, on the faith that his family would receive the sum assured without dispute, so soon as he himself had paid the debt of Nature. It was discovered by what occurred at these trials, that the policies of the offices were so prepared, as, in connection with different documentary forms and reports, to afford assurance offices ready means of disputing and defeating their obligations, when they were so disposed. On examining a life assurance policy with the eyes of a lawyer, it was found to be a document filled with exceptions, applicable alike to a multitude of facts and circumstances, some of them unimportant, and others essential to the contract, in regard to which any mistake or error that had been committed was sufficient to vitiate the assurance, and leave the assured without a remedy, and with the loss of all the premiums that had been advanced. In our Journal of Sept. 2, 1848, we directed the attention of our readers to the importance of this subject, in reviewing Mr. Robertson's valuable pamphlet on the *Defects in the Practice of Life Assurance*, published by Orr and Co.; and in welcoming the appearance of a new assurance society, instituted for the purpose of granting unchallengable policies, who wisely prohibited themselves by their deed of Constitution from disputing a policy upon any ground whatever, we again referred to the subject, and ventured to prognosticate that the Indisputable Life Policy Company, who were the first to place life assurance upon a certain and satisfactory footing, would receive large support from the public. We have, therefore, no slight satisfaction in being now able to state that, as appears from a report submitted to the annual meeting of the members on Friday, the 13th, that company completed during last year 384 policies for 110,205*l.*, yielding premiums of 4043*l.*; and that within less than three years, 1015 assurances have been granted, for the total sum of 303,779*l.*, and yielding a revenue of 11,483*l.* These figures are the more remarkable, seeing that the company is founded upon the purely mutual system, the progress of which, although ultimately highly advantageous to the assured, is seldom so rapid as that of proprietary offices for a considerable time after the commencement of business.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE LOCALITIES OF SUCCESSFUL MINES.—No. I.

SIR,—The granite formation of Cornwall and Dartmoor extends from the neighbourhood of Okehampton and Moreton Hampstead to the Land's End; and this great granitic mass is interseeted by the deep ravines of numerous rivers, streams, glens, and vales; and it is remarkable that the intersections of the principal rivers on the south have corresponding intersections on the north coast, may be properly considered parallel streams, although flowing in an opposite direction. The first principal intersection, coming eastward from the Land's End, is the River Fal on the south, and the Hayle on the north coast; the next is the Fowey on the south, and the Camel on the north; and then the Tamar, the Dart, and the Teign, on the south, corresponding with the Okement, the Torridge, and the Taw on the north.

The deep cuttings of the rivers have necessarily laid open the strata at the base of the mountains and hills throughout their circuitous routes, affording an ample field for the investigation of the geologist and the instruction of the miner. Two distinct stratifications are found surrounding the granite; the first layer or channel of ground resting on the flanks of the granite is primitive slate, and the next secondary schist, or killas, evidently belonging to another formation, and originating at a different era of the world; and whatever irregularity these two courses of ground exhibit, surrounding the border of the granite, they maintain their distinct character, and are everywhere found to be productive of different classes of minerals and metallic ores. The first layer, or course of country contiguous to the granite, is the most productive of tin, copper, and iron ores; and it must have arrested the attention of every careful observer of mining operations in the two western counties, that nearly all the valuable tin and copper mines are situated on the junction of the granite and slate formations, and that the lead, silver, and manganese ores are found generally in softer ground, and at a greater distance from the granite rock. The Redruth and Camborne Mines, North Roskear, Carn Brea, and others, are on the north; and Wheal Vor, Tresavean, Polgooth, Par and Fowey Consols, and many others, are on the south border of the granite. Coming eastward, the next great granitic mass extends from Rough Tor and Brownwelly on the north, to the hills of St. Neot and Linkinghorne; and on their southern border are the Caradon Mines and the well-known mines of Callington and Calstock; on the western border of Dartmoor we have nearly all the mines of the Tavistock district. It is equally correct that the most productive mines of lead, silver, and manganese, are situated in a softer course of country, and removed considerably further from granite rock; this will at once be seen by looking at the position of the Pentire, Wadebridge, Perran, and Wheal Rose Mines, all on the northern side of Cornwall; and Herodsfoot, Menhenniot, St. Ives, and Callington on the south; and if we pursue our researches further to the east we find ample confirmation of this statement in the position of all the lead and silver mines contiguous to the Tamar, in Beeralston, Beerferris, and Calstock, and the lead and manganese mines of Hennock, Christow, Ashton, and Doddiscombsleigh.

I do not profess in the humblest sense to be a geologist, and I have no wish to encumber what I write by unmeaning terms or scientific mystifications; my object is to direct the attention of the practical miner to the two distinct stratifications surrounding the granite, and the particular metallic ores these distinct stratas very generally contain. It is of the utmost importance to the mining adventurer to well understand the local position, the nature of the strata, and the character of the contiguous rocks of the mines in which he may be induced to embark his capital. It is truly remarked "that a man engaging in any business ought to understand it," and I opine that the mining adventurer should, at least, become acquainted himself with the general principles of mining research, and not suffer himself to be misled by the spurious theories of dogmatic semi-geologists, or the inaccurate garbage of headless enthusiasts.

It is known to be deplored, that many of your correspondents have allowed their discussions on mines and mining to degenerate into mere personal animadversions, and some appear to live in the element of fault-finding—for ever exposing the fallacies of their opponents, without attempting to supply better information than what they condemn.

I hope, however, that the writers in the *Mining Journal* will abandon these courses, and give to the mining community the most accurate information in their power, supported by reference to facts; this would, I presume, be promoting the general welfare and the best interests of mining pursuits.—CORNUBIA: *Stokenham, Devon, June* 18.

HOW THE MINING EXCHANGE MIGHT BE USEFUL.

SIR,—In reading your Journal for the last month, I see rather a warm correspondence respecting the Mining Exchange. In your Journal of the 31st May, Mr. Stride, the secretary of the exchange, gives it somewhat handsomely to "A Looker-On;" and I am inclined to think that if the latter gentleman, whoever he may be, came within hitting distance of "Cato," he would, if he were not a good hand at "the gloves," be speedily deprived of his accustomed occupation. I am not in a position to give an opinion as to the merits of the Mining Exchange, but there can be no doubt that it is very desirable some scheme should be set on foot which would effectually sift the mining share market of the trash that encumbers it. Residing in a comparatively new district, and being a landowner to some extent therein, I am naturally interested in what may turn up in mineral discoveries. When I hear or read a report of some wonderful discovery, I generally go and, as well as my judgment will allow me, judge how far the report is correct. I have lately read in your Journal of marvellous "blocks of copper ore" in one instance, and "an extraordinarily rich course of yellow copper ore" being "*in sight*" in another. I regret to say, for my own sake, and the neighbourhood generally, that I have been unable to discover either; in fact, in the latter case the pits were full of water at the time "the report" was in type, and had been in the same condition for some time before. When the justly-celebrated Wheal Maria was discovered, the whole county went mining mad. Many new mines were set to work and then abandoned, to the advantage of the few who brought them out, and the loss of the many who bought their shares at a high premium. Some of these mines have lately appeared again, under fresh names, with other entirely new schemes, and any person not acquainted with mining transactions as at present conducted, when reading some of the reports issued would suppose the whole county to be little less than a mass of copper, and that they had only to buy a certain number of shares to realise a handsome fortune. If the Mining Exchange will alter this state of things, and put an end to the infamous system of puffing worthless concerns, it will doubtless be doing an infinite service to the unfortunate public. Mr. Ennor is right when he says that "in mining, energy and skill are required, with science combined, aided by a large amount of capital." Doubtless, there are instances where the last item in the account was not required, but they are few and far between. Those who embark in mining should be prepared with the needful: let them make sure, as far as they can, of the honesty of those who conduct the affairs of the mine, and let them also take the opinion of some respectable mining captain in the district as to the prospects of the mine; they will then have the consolation of knowing, if they were not so fortunate as to share in a prize, that their money, as far as it went, was properly expended.—W. B. CALL: *Whiteford House, Stoke Climsland, June* 18.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR,—"Good wine needs no bush," and yet Mr. James Crofts is not content with prodigiously advertising himself, and what he, "Mr. James Crofts, has specially for sale," but must also insert in your Journal a letter ("so called," and what a precious effusion it is!), appealing to the public whether he, "James Crofts, mining broker," and "member of the Mining Exchange," had not a lachrymable case against the committee and myself, the secretary of the Exchange, and of whom he insinuates most unfavourably, although, as he so very, very, kindly states, nothing personal.

"Mr. James Crofts, with a view to his own guidance in recommending investments," and "specially" in advancing his own interest, should not seek publicity to unfairly depreciate others.

To the fulness of my plenipotence, Mr. Crofts, and every one, have been informed; he knew from me why the mines he so fully refers to were not placed in "the Official Share List."

By the manner *you* have now compiled the Share List (I think you ought to have stated that it did not emanate from the Mining Exchange), the committee are relieved from all moral responsibility, and Mr. James Crofts, in consequence, doubtlessly feels himself a happier, if not a better, man:—

"A happy soul, and like to God himself,
Whom not vain glory macerates on strife,
Or wicked joys of that proud swelling pelf,
But leads a still, poor, and contented life."

Jamaica Coffee-house Cornhill, June 20. JAMES STRIDE.

TO PURSERS—NECESSITY OF FULL ADDRESS.

SIR,—When the purser of a mine makes a call, it would much facilitate its payment if at the foot of the letter there was given the full Christian name of the purser, and the town where a post-office order can be made payable. A large proportion of calls on mining shares are under 10*l.*; for such sums post-

office orders are the most convenient mode of payment, but to obtain one you must supply the full Christian and surname, and correct name of the town where the party resides entitled to receive the amount. I have now before me a call letter signed R. H. Pike, and another signed Joseph Kemp, dated Butterdon Mine, but giving the mine no locality. I have a small payment to make each party, but from the imperfect data furnished, I can in neither case forward a post-office order. By the publication of this letter in your valuable Journal you may possibly prevent this omission on a future occasion, and much facilitate business.—AN ADVENTURER: *June* 19.

MINING DIVIDENDS AND CALLS.

SIR,—I notice two letters in your last Journal relative to this really important subject, and I am still of opinion that out of the 41 there are only 13 of the mines that are worthy the notice of the capitalist—the first nine, and four others, which I do not feel called upon to particularise. This was the intent and meaning of my letter, though a word or two omitted has led "Fair-Play," and my friend, Mr. Joseph Newton, to fancy otherwise, which led to the two letters in question. The latter will now perceive that West Friendship is one of the approved batch, and I take this opportunity to wish him, Capt. J. Prout, and the adventurers, the success they deserve for their perseverance. The stratum is a fine dark blue killas, precisely similar to that of its successful neighbour, Wheal Friendship, where they have divided a profit of 293,013*l.* this working. Perseverance in such a locality no miner can condemn. They have ample water-power, and as yet are to a shallow depth, the lowest level being 53 fathoms, which is less than 80 from surface—such a concern will not bare comparison with some of the flimsy schemes amidst the 41 particularised. "Fair Play" will have to congratulate himself that he is "not interested in either of them" before another year is over his head; however little weight he may attach to my opinion, there are many who will not repent the timely warnings I have given them.

My writings have contained nothing prejudical to the true interest of the labouring miner, nothing condemnatory of legitimate mining, nothing against the honest agent, broker, or adventurer; but, on the contrary, I have ever been the advocate of them all, my warnings are especially meant for those who are predisposed to embark their loose cash in schemes concocted expressly to take them in. In spite of all caution, to the utter scorn of even common discretion and common sense, some of the most nefarious and ridiculous propositions emanating from the brain of folly, inspired by avarice, continue to be encouraged and resorted to for the investment of capital. What can this end in, but absolute ruin to the credulous and profit to the undeserving? It is true that in time the disease will work its own cure, but in the interim it is an expense and certain loss that no member of the community ought to bear who has the power of distinguishing between a plain road and a precipice. Nearly one-half the schemes we hear of are mere moonshine, set on foot by persons who have no idea of ever witnessing the completion of their respective projects, but who design to slip out of the concerns as soon as they can puff off their shares among the credulous and unguarded. The facilities these schemes, with their thousands of shares, offer for investing small sums in them, together with the temptation which the prospect of large profits hold out, have tended to attract a vast body of capitalists to subscribe for the real purpose of investment; but, on the other hand, the far greater part who engage in every bubble and scheme that "comes out" are those who enter upon a large scale, without the most distant intention, and indeed without the means, of paying up anything like the calls their shares are liable for. The loss, therefore, which such parties sustain ought not to excite commiseration, for they, by inundating the market with their shares, held only for the chances of obtaining a premium, have a direct effect highly detrimental to a large body of *bonâ fide* subscribers, who are compelled to abandon the sums they have already advanced, in consequence of the non-payment of calls by these gambling speculators. This more than doubles the risk of adventure: a party may be able to pay upon his own shares, while it falls hard upon him to find that he has to do so for others, by reason of their default and non-payment of calls; still this is a case of daily occurrence, and I could point out a number in the 41 that will ere long fall into this pit. Others that ought at once to be abandoned, and several that if effectually prosecuted by "one and all" contributing the funds promptly (a great saving of time and expense in mining) would be likely to prosper, but which I condemn from the protracted way they are working—where, in fact, water charge and agency exceed the amount of monthly tutwork expenditure. This is a system that cannot last long, so that I see no reason to alter my former estimate at present.—ARGUS (of Truro): *June* 16.

WHEAL HAMLYN.

SIR,—A prospectus of this concern lately came into my hands, and having some doubts as to the statements contained in it, and a notion of my own as to the application of the money, I determined to test the quality of the undertaking, and wrote direct to the secretary for specific answers to the questions proposed by me. The result you have, for the information and guidance of those who may be disposed to invest their money for the legitimate working of mines, but who do not always take the trouble to ascertain whether a shilling of it will find its way beyond the pockets of the projectors. In such cases it is not to be wondered at, that when the public no longer bleed, the so-called mine is abandoned, and all the money lost. The prospectus states the shares to be 2048, but is silent as to the application of the proceeds, and also that the mine is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-20th dues. Of the strict accuracy of that statement I had also some reasons to doubt, for the parties who have been so fortunate as to obtain the shares, have received a notice that they are held subject to certain rules annexed; and, on looking over that document, I find it stated that the shares are 1024, and the dues 1-16th, and that the said rules were adopted at a meeting of shareholders held some years ago. Puzzled, therefore, beyond measure to comprehend these contradictions, and to understand the matter at all, I addressed to the secretary the following among other questions, and received the answers appended:—When was the lease granted, and to whom? Who are the present shareholders? Is the whole of the money to be applied to the working of the mine; and if not, how much of it? Into whose names is the money to be paid? To which that functionary has returned the following answers:—The holding is at present on a license, and a lease *will be applied for shortly*, and made in the names of parties selected from the body of shareholders. The shares have been long ago taken up under an old management. Whatever you pay now will be *purchase money* to the seller. The money belonging to the company will be paid into my hands, and into a bankers, if an important sum is ever subscribed. At present *a shilling call* works the mine. I need add nothing further to exhibit the true character of this scheme. Whoever has paid his money away upon such misrepresentations as the documents contain to which I have referred, will have no difficulty in obtaining its immediate repayment. R. S.
London, June 19.

WHEAL TONKIN.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your last Journal, signed "Watchman," as a caution to shareholders; but I suppose it is intended for myself, Capts. Spargo, and Rippon. Now, if that gentleman will meet me at Wheal Tonkin, I will go down in the shaft, and break out 3 ft. of the lode. Let him take my report with him, and see for himself if I have said anything but the truth.
Liskeard, June 18. JOHN SEYMOUR.

WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—This disastrous scheme, which is now undergoing the application of the wind-up screw, presents one of those singular and startling anomalies in the history of mining adventure, which, perhaps, the Wind-up Act alone, of all other legislative processes, would have ever brought to light. But a week or two ago the Master to whom the order of reference for winding up the company, or rather the order to undertake the pleasant pastime of endeavouring to disentangle the Gordian-knot of mystification and confusion into which the affairs of the company have been huddled, was startled from all power of expression, or the exercise of comprehensibility, by the modest assurance of the parties there before him, to the effect that they only sought for the third time the payment of a bill of some 70*l.*, which had already been paid only twice over. But at the next meeting some facts are likely to be elicited before his Honour, of a character still, if possible, more astounding, illustrative of a mode of management not often, it is to be hoped, met with in the history of joint-stock companies. It may, for instance, become necessary for his Honour to ask, whether it is not a fact that this scheme was purchased in 1847 with a debt of 130*l.* hanging round its neck, which was paid by the new body of adventurers who had taken it with that debt upon it, though it had been *previously* got rid of, with the exception of about 40*l.* said to be due to Messrs. Gill and Rundell? That for this sum those gentlemen received from Messrs. Morrison and Pickering, as members of the finance committee of the company, an acceptance, which, when it came to maturity was not taken up? Whether it is not a fact that at that time the machinery and steam-engine were in such a state of efficiency and good working order, that if they had been sold for a sum equal to their then actual value, it would have been sufficient to have discharged the debts of the company, and prevented the necessity of troubling his Honour at all? Whether it is not a fact that a purchaser could have easily been found, who would have been glad to give the money value for them? Whether it is not a fact, that at this time also between 300*l.* and 400*l.* were due and in arrear to the labourers and workmen employed in the mine? Whether that sum was not advanced as a loan, for the purpose of paying these poor men? Whether it is not a fact that it was never paid them, and, in consequence, they issued an execution? Whether it is not a fact that, in order to prevent the enforcement of the execution, a sale of the engine and machinery was effected? What was the character of the sale, and how was it effected? Whether in order to satisfy this small claim of (say) 300*l.*, for which the money had already been lent, the engine and machinery had not been sacrificed for about one-tenth of their value; and whether, in fact, such sale was not the primary and real source of all the difficulty, confusion, and debt in which the present adventurers now found themselves? Whether all the circumstances attending that sale are not of such a character as will induce his Honour to institute the most searching and rigorous investigation into them? Whether there is not a public and accessible record of the facts to be found in a certain proceeding in the County Court at Plymouth? Whether the solvent adventurers did not hold a meeting in London, and having ascertained such to be the state of their property, they did not at once respond to a call of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share, and Messrs. Gill and Rundell paid their claim of 400*l.*? Whether calls made from time to time had not been responded to to the amount of 7000*l.*? Whether it is not a fact that at one time a discovery was made in London to the effect that old debts, to the amount of between 300*l.* and 400*l.* still remained due, though they had been paid by the former adventurers? Whether, in the sum of 400*l.* paid to Messrs. Gill and Rundell, there is not an item of the amount of 170*l.*, which never should have been claimed against Messrs. Morrison and Pickering, as it was a debt of the old adventurers, and paid by them? That his Honour will feel himself imperatively called upon to make these inquiries there can be no doubt, and that he will sift the whole of the facts to the bottom, with the same stern determination to get at the truth which he expressed at the last meeting before him, may be looked for with equal certainty. The mode of management of a commercial establishment, which such an investigation will lay bare, will be a curiosity. I shall keep you advised of whatever may transpire. ONE INTERESTED.
Callington, June 17.

ON THE MINERAL VEIN LETTERS OF LATE.

SIR,—It does appear to me somewhat extraordinary that many of your correspondents cannot carry on their controversies in the columns of your Journal without having recourse to ridiculous doggerel lines, unfounded insinuations, base conjectures, or sneering phraseology, beneath the charactor and unworthy the notice of gentlemen.

Knowing that your numerous readers are as disgusted with it as myself, I shall treat with scorn the individual, be he who he may, that attempts to couple my cognomen with any such offensive jargon in future; and as I conceive that you are fairly entitled to expunge all such useless and bad matter from their lucubrations, before you give insertion to a line from them, the remedy appears to me to be in your hands; and, in case you do not use it, you will excuse my pen from turning indignantly from all such communications, and not deigning to notice them from henceforth.

Until I read the "Practical Miner's" letter, in your last Journal, I had not the most distant idea that the "crabbed zig-zag dance" (*a la Hop*-kin), by "Verax," was even in "shadow" aimed at me. My dancing days are over; and such tunes "offend mine ear." They will not draw me into any of their casino *hops* I assure them; for I never beheld "a bug" in Truro. A bugbear *hops* the street occasionally, but it is only for a day or two—his crawling abode being nearer the locality of "Verax" and his coadjutor.

I move on to Mr. Ennor's postcript, and refer him to the above; for such eight lines of "bed-ridden" rhodomontade stuff betrays the want of a better "idea" on his part. Pentire Glaze "lead" and no *other could* be meant. What answer has he to give; and when will his book illumine us? I now couple him with the Liverpool "Cornishman" (?) The first taxes me with "rummaging volumes to find matter for the 'Practical Miner;'" the other dubs me his colleague, and says our "writings evidently emanate from the same source or in connection." There is not a shadow of truth in either. During the whole course of my existence I have neither corresponded with or received correspondence from the party in question, directly or indirectly; and if he is the individual I conjecture, I have not set eyes upon him these six months; so much for "avidently the same source in connection." Such conjectures are ridiculously futile and abortive.

If parties cannot enter your columns with more truth and gentlemanly feeling, they will only shoot such idle pellets at me in vain. From such attacks I am invulnerable—Ajax having bequeathed me his shield to retire to upon such occasions.—ARGUS (of Truro): *June* 16.

ON MINING AND NATURE'S LAWS.—No. II.

[*Concluded from last week's Mining Journal.*]

SIR,—I next follow him on to the productive tin mines, when left to their own, resources below 100 fathoms deep; and not particularly knowing the district named, I take his own showing for my groundwork, where, after three weeks' inquiry, he brings out twenty-two mines that have made profitable returns when worked below that depth. These are all he can harrow up in the western district since the time of creation—nothing very encouraging: then, let us analyse them very tenderly from his own words, and five will go in smoke as tin and copper mines; then turn to the share-list, and off goes Botallack, Wheal Lovel, Wheal Tremayne, Tincroft, and Cook's Kitchen as having copper or lead, making 10 in all. I have not a doubt but some friend of "Fair Play" will be kind enough to furnish me with private particulars, showing that many others may be pulled out. I will suppose "Practical" a well-intentioned man, and would beg him to be a little more particular, and bring out well-authenticated truths; as we have the law on our side for a thief, but I know of none for those that swallow camels, unless we bring them up for cruelty to animals. Turning again to tin, the point at issue is whether tin is increasing or decreasing in depth? Can it be clearly shown that a sufficient quantity of tin is found below a 100 fm. level to pay those that embark their capital? Twenty-two mines are named to have paid over the whole of the time, and 10 of them are clearly gone off; and not one of the others is well authenticated. I have reason to suppose, on investigation, that half the remaining ones will go. I next turn to the dividend-paying list of last year, where I find six mines of those named paying a dividend of 12*l.* (578) and 200*l.* (992), as paid by other mines. This small sum paid by deep tin mines says but little in favour of the continuation of tin in depth. Even here there is no proof produced that one of these mines returned a sufficient quantity of tin below the 100 fm. level, if left dependent on it, to pay the expenses. I think all of them are found in granite, and chiefly in north and south lodes; I am not, however, certain on this point.

I next turn to the shallow tin mines; and allowing half a mile for a sett, and commencing from "Practical's" date—the beginning of time—I could point out a thousand mines, judging from apparent old workings, that have been worked to a profit. In reply, "Practical" says their workings are no proof: he takes the high price of tin and the low price of labour in early days. This proof is very vague. As a proof, let us look at the old stream works: they were comparatively high and dry. They worked them and the shallow part of the lode. Their mode of working lodes we have before us. From want of mechanical knowledge in machinery, it was very rudely done; but in streaming there is every trace that they well knew the art. We have erected the most improved machinery of the day, and re-opened their mines; and we find but very few that meet their outlay. We have also re-opened their streams, and three-quarters of them pay. There is not a stream in the west of England that has not been worked over the second time, and many the third and fourth, and even paid then. This shows that tin to them was not half so valuable as many suppose. It also substantiated my views of tin being even ten times more plentiful near the surface than in depth, otherwise they would not have abandoned the good tin in streams for poor in mines, coupled with its labourous labour. I think I need not say more to convince the public generally that profitable deep tin mines are all but annihilated. "Practical" attempts to show that some of the deep mines are now discovering tin. This is what I should certainly expect, and particularly in the lodes that produce tin on the backs. I ask "Practical" his opinion as to the formation of tin. He cannot suppose it was formed five days before Adam, as we see it in what we are told is the secondary formation. Then does he suppose it is gradually forming up to this period? If so, I say the bottom of the mine may now be fairly termed the back of the lode, comparatively speaking; and from whatever source it ever grew, the same is still acting; and where can it now be deposited but in the bottom of mines? I think the law of Nature says it must go there. I know of no deep copper mine forced down quickly that tin is found to unbottom the copper.

The subject being up, I go a little further on tin. Most of your readers are aware that there is little or no tin in England, Ireland, or Wales, with the exception of Cornwall and Devon; but not one-tenth know that none is found there, but in or about the granite hills. I know of no precedent of it being found in a lode above a mile or two north or south of this line of granite. The whole of the north of Cornwall from Perran Sands on the east, and also the north of Devon, produce not a single particle; neither does the south of Cornwall or Devon, east of Fowey. The copper and tin of these counties appear to go hand-in-hand. I have never yet seen a very productive copper lode that had not tin on the back, or tin lodes, using Mr. Watson's term, very near; and I believe this to be another prevailing law. He also tells us that the veins are the water channels. Will he tell us how it got there? Are they not upward channels? Water is carried into the lodes from the adjoining rocks: see how it decreases from long drought. Or will he tell us it is the formation of the great deep broken up? Did he ever work in a mine that had all the upper part of the lode taken away? Was there not water oozing out from the sides? Did he ever drink any? Was it mineralised; or did he find it so pleasant as his London port? Did he ever drive a cross-cut in a rich mine? Did the back of that level show the rock mineralised? When he speaks of metalliferous districts, what does he mean? Is it the lodes or the rock it is imbedded in; or does he persist that the rocks contain no minerals? I have seen tons of sediment come out of rocks adjoining lodes that would sell for copper, and all the lode above and for a great distance below having been worked away a century before; and thousands have been since spent in cross-cutting, in expectation of finding a second lode; but none has been found. I have seen water coming from these rocks that would produce native copper in a few days, if iron was brought in contact. I could show him specimens of rock so highly mineralised, as would make a man of his opinion (though loss assuming) blush. Were he removing so much rock daily as I am, he would be convinced of it being mineralised, and as well of a current passing through it. The rock shows ample proof. I care not under what head they class it, whether magnetic, galvanic, or electric. One thing to me is clear, it is a chemical process in action. "Practical," being so accustomed to logic, calls it gaseous phantoms; then let it be so. His description of the earth, I admit, is an instructive lesson that needs no comment. Then I would ask what is become of all the decomposed metals, and what is daily carrying off from smelting-works and our chimneys, &c., to say nothing of what has been brought up by his gaseous phantoms?

Having before written pretty fully on the angles of lodes and veins, I will pass that for the present, with only remarking that it came out, a little time since, that the Devon Great Consols has only made ore where the lode turned a little more northerly; it there met the strata at a different angle. I will also pass the silver for the present, though I am in possession of facts to lay it very open. With regard to Crinnis, "Fair Play" has given me more information than "Practical" presumes to know. I pass on to his remarks on Nature's laws, making ample room where he asks simple questions. What is become of the rock it displaced? I tell him I saw a large root of an elm tree in a clay vein, by the side of a vein of antimony, 9 in. wide, 20 ft. deep; the rock very hard on each side. I ask him what became of the clay it displaced? Again, look at the nodules of gypsum forming at Watchet, where they may be seen from 1 lb. to 1 ton, all laid out on a floor—each floor at regular distances. Look, again, at lime lodes in clay-slate. Distinct from the lode, nodules of carbonate of lime are forming of various sizes. A perfect one to the eye of 20 lbs. will produce only about half the usual quantity when tested by fire: the centre is pure, but the outer part is not arrived to perfection. Again, see the large quartz in rock. I am daily removing such. The adjoining rock, for some feet is so decomposed as to be worthless. The common workmen, who never thought of dubbing themselves practical, are aware these quartz are decomposing the slate. I will tell him for once what has become of it: a portion of the clay vein was food for the tree, a portion carried off in solution, and others might be carried off in gaseous phantoms to the atmosphere, which may have aided to feed both the animal and vegetable kingdom, and all creation round. I believe this to be the prevailing law of Nature; and as well, that a portion of all substances the globe is composed of are held in solution, and passing through rocks and lodes.

His insisting on the fact of miners knowing the result of lodes from the appearance of the backs, needs no comment; the impoverished shareholder tells that tale. His remarks on Wheal Abraham clearly bears me out. He shows that, as in Devon Consols, a turn took place in the lode where it produced the ore. If a lode was in no way dependent on the strata, it is singular we should find so many precedents turning up. Were lodes dependent on themselves, or on his ancered-at central nucleus, what effect could a slight turn have in producing the ore? He hints as to my taking the advantage of the "Compendium of British Mining." This he need not fear, though he may turn out to be the author. I can only tell him that I have forgotten a thousand things that have passed under my eye in the mysterious vaults of Nature that are far more valuable than anything I have yet seen him produce. Though a self-taught child, who commenced by stooping to pick up Nature's pebbles, my store is scarcely entered on as yet. I regret I did not send specimens of mineralised rock to the Exhibition.

I contend the increasing temperature of mines is no guide as to there being a melting mass at the central nucleus. The labouring miner knows that if a current of air was carried through a mine equal to the one passing on the surface, it would be extremely cold; the heat is not found increasing in the rock. As a proof, I ask why is the miner so cautious when there to select a piece of wood to sit on? The different temperatures of water is dependent on some chemical action comparatively near, which even sends forth some of "Practical's" gaseous phantoms.

Having been absent from home for the last week, I have now found his a long mire to wade through; and, in conclusion, I beg to request "Practical" to throw off his mask, condense his matter, and confine himself to useful hints and well-authenticated facts. As time is money, do not waste it by beating round the bush, attempting to tell us why its flowers present such beautiful variegated colours. Candidly tell us thou hast bought a book written by a botanist, wherein he attempts to account for it; and thy writings are only collective knowledge, and not from simple Nature gleaned.—N. ENNOR: *Wivelscombe, June* 9.

P.S. I beg to remind your readers that I am no enemy to legitimate mining, and that there is ample room to carry out tin and copper mines in the ground I have described, with a fair chance of success. The other district is not without its mineral riches—namely: lead, silver, antimony, manganese, iron, &c.

THE NATURAL PHENOMENA OF MINERAL VEINS.

SIR,—Until I had the advantage of a perusal of Mr. Holdsworth's letter of the 10th inst., I was ignorant of the exact bearings of that gentleman's views on this important question; and if in the interpretation I attached to the facts he so lucidly described I have incurred his displeasure, it was from a wish, in some measure, to reconcile one of his facts at least to his own notions; and I beg to assure him that I never for a moment supposed that the matter which separates the stones on Mount Calvo is ice; all that I did was to suggest the period of fracture, leaving to him and others the more difficult task of filling it up; and if in so doing I had recourse to the expansive force of freezing water, it was with the laudable desire of extricating him from an inconsistency, as I am at a loss to understand what relation there can exist, in the separation of rocks, between the *expansive action* of freezing water and the crystallising or *contracting action* in matter, when passing from a solution to a solid state; the water during crystallisation becomes *specifically lighter*, but the salts of metals *become heavier*; Mr. Holdsworth's analogy, therefore, falls to the ground. I have already drawn attention to the fact, that the metals in our mines are in chemical combination with bases—a combination that can be effected only under the influence of "heat:" but there is, if possible, a greater difficulty still which presents itself to the followers of the "crystalline theory," and this is, that these compounds are frequently found in conglomerate, a condition which crystallisation never produces. The source from which these crystalline forces are supplied, must have been at one end of the vein; and if so, how did the solution pass the crystallised matter, to effect a further crystallising and splitting influence on the rock? I am, however, reasoning on premises familiar to the commonality, but possibly the crystalline school may be acquainted with well-established principles of which the world is in ignorance; if so, I respectfully submit it is due to your readers that these principles be made known, because it would be just as rational in me to assert that Mount Calvo and mineral veins were made by hocus pocus, as to state that they are produced by crystalline forces, unless, at the same time, I define what those forces are, and how they act. In the investigation of such a question as this, I maintain that facts without a directing principle are utterly useless, and can lead only to such vagaries as those which resulted from the old school, who arrived at the conclusion that evaporation in the atmosphere was referable to "heat," because heat generates steam, and that steam condenses into drops—a father of that school having actually defined, while on Mount Chimborozo, the point of perpetual frost, and measured by the eye 14 miles of snow above his head, without its having occurred to him that if snow were congealed vapour, it could never pass the spot on which he was standing.

The glacial theory is not mine; it was in existence before I had given geology a thought, and I am still in ignorance of the facts on which it is based; but it is, nevertheless, singular that a period should be assigned to it contemporaneous with my oxygen atmosphere, in which I have so unceremoniously enveloped Mount Calvo. I am charged by Mr. Holdsworth with begging the question, but I shall be glad if that gentleman will point out to me how it was possible to treat it otherwise than on general principles, in the absence of the slightest information either of the nature of the rocks, or of the translucent matter which splits them to pieces in its contracting or crystallising operation. Had these materials been afforded, with an outline of the supposed action, then, indeed, I could be charged with begging the question; but when we are merely told that "in the great subterranean of Nature, chemical, crystalline, gaseous, and galvanic forces, are still unquestionably always in operation, decomposing, reproducing, and performing a thousand latent wonders in the mineral kingdom," and not a single fact adduced in support of such an hypothesis, how is it possible otherwise than to beg the question? and if electrical condition should be deemed by others "too large to turn round, and to be of such prominent dimensions as to grate and knock hard against every subject it may chance to come in contact with," possibly one link of the chain might be selected; certain it is, that unless it be "picked to pieces," the "crystalline theory" must fall a victim to its ambition, for it can bear no competitor: ridicule certainly will not suffice to put it down.

And to return to my oxygen atmosphere. To it I have assigned a period following the coal bed formation, *because* vegetation for every 27 parts of carbon it solidifies, liberates 73 parts of oxygen; and in a paper read before the Royal Geological Society, a review of which is given in the *Mining Journal* of the 7th inst., by H. E. Strickland, Esq., F.G.S., it is remarked, "that from previous observations it is known that the sienitic ridge of the Malvern Hills forms a part of a great line of dislocation extending for at least 120 miles, from Flintshire on the north, to Somersetshire on the south. This line of disturbance forms the eastern boundary of that vast region of elevation which encloses the whole of Wales *and part of southern Ireland. The principal movement causing this elevation took place between the carboniferous and triassic epochs.* The sienitic rocks of the Malverns appear to have been elevated in a solid state at an early period (prior to the deposition of the Caradoc sandstone), and at a later period (together with the Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous strata resting upon them) were further elevated and dislocated by volcanic forces, which not only fissured but faulted this immense mass to an enormous extent, at least 1300 or 1400 ft. being the amount of dislocation between the two sides of the great fault." If, then, an "upheaving" force be not demonstrable, and which the geologist has failed as yet in showing, and these "volcanic forces" are not referable to the electrical condition of my oxygen atmosphere, how are they to be accounted for on the "magnetic current" doctrine—such gigantic effects not being produced without a cause. FRANKLIN COXWORTHY,
Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road, June 16. Author of *Electrical Condition*.

RUNNAFORD COOMBE MINE.

SIR,—I beg to ask, through the medium of your valuable Journal, if it be agreeable with the general usages of mining to discard an officer at any time, without giving him the chance to answer the charges that may have been preferred against him, or to move resolutions to the effect that he be discharged, without any reason being assigned for so doing, and without any previous intimation of such intentions? I am sorry to inform you, Sir, that the captain of this mine was, at a recent meeting, discharged; and at the same meeting a report from the captain was read, received, and circulated—a copy of the proceedings being sent to each shareholder; and the same report contained, under the general head of managers of the concern, that this discharged man was still captain of the mine. Nearly three weeks have elapsed; and up to this time he has received no intimation of the manner in which he has been treated, either from the committee, secretary, or even those who moved for his dismissal. I may here observe that the whole affair was concocted and carried out by a few, in a manner which would disgust the most uncivilised part of mankind—it being done at the close of the meeting after the principal portion of the shareholders had retired, under the impression that the business was over—it being nearly 10 o'clock P.M.; and, to my certain knowledge, a vote of thanks had been moved for the chairman. I say nothing about his deserving such thanks. There are many other points to which I should like to call your attention; but I will await a more favourable time.

Trusting, in the meanwhile, that those who have dealt so unrighteously with the captain (who deserves more sympathy than frowns and ill-treatment) will explain their reasons for so doing, and give him a chance to answer for himself. The writer knew nothing of the fact for nearly a fortnight after the meeting; and he is satisfied that some of the committee are quite ignorant of it, except through the secretary's report—A LOVER OF JUSTICE: *Parry-place, Plumstead, Kent, June* 19.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL COPPER AND TIN MINES are situate in St. Hilary, Cornwall, comprising three extensive setts, now united into one, 1½ mile long on the run of the lodes by half a mile wide, of which about 700 fms. have been wrought by former adventurers, which yielded large quantities of ore of superior quality. Some pitches have lately been working in the adit level, producing ore worth 20*l.* per ton. The tin lode is in whole from adit downwards, and a further outlay of 10,000*l.* is estimated sufficient to bring the concern to make returns: 4000 new shares of 3*l.* each are being issued, on which a deposit of 2*l.* is payable, remainder to be called as required. The speculation is unquestionably a very promising one, from the quality of the gossan and ore, certified by the large sales made within the last 20 years, and published in the regular mining records. The lodes are not mere strings or branches, but champion lodes, from 1½ to 5 ft. wide, forming a junction in depth by various underlays, and embedded in a beautiful mineralized killas. Two engines are now in course of erecting of ample power to develope the mine to a much greater depth and extent. A calculation has been made by able miners on the spot that within six months after the engines go to work the mines will pay their own cost. A reference to agents in the locality is recommended. All speak well of the concern, and state that nothing but time, capital, and perseverance, are required to render them a first-rate producing mining property.

EAST STONEHOUSE WATER-WORKS.—This bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The ground in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level, is much the same as reported last week. The lode in the winze sinking under the 80 fm. level, east of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, 3 ft. of the north part is worth for copper ore 50*l.* per fathom—this winze cannot be sunk deeper at present, on account of the water. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of No. 2 winze, is 8 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 50*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking under the 70 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, 4 ft. of the north part worth for copper ore 70*l.* per fm. The ground in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is pretty good for sinking. The average tribute at our setting on Saturday last is 2s. 10d. in 1*l.*

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—We paid yesterday at Allt-y-Crib; the proceeds from the last ore will give fair profits. We set the following bargains:—The deep adit, to drive west from Chain shaft, at 6*l.* per fm.; a stope in the back of deep adit, west of Chain shaft, at 80s. per fm.; ditto from Chain shaft, 10 fms. west under the adit, at 60s. per fm.; from 10 to 20 fms. west, at 50s. per fm.; two tribute bargains over Chapel level, 10s. in 1*l.*; one ditto, east of chain shaft, at 10s. in 1*l.*; the stopes west of Air shaft, 30s. per fm., and 30s. per ton for ore. Our machinery is almost completed for putting our pumping apparatus to work—in fact, we are waiting only for a few small pulleys, which we are expecting from the foundry daily. I estimate our costs for the coming month to be 260*l.*, returns 420*l.*, or a profit of 160*l.* The deep adit west is worth 30*l.* per fm.; the stopes over ditto, 25*l.* per fm.; the stopes under adit, from Chain shaft, 10 fms. west, 20*l.* per fm.; from 10 to 20 fms. west, 10*l.* per fm.; stopes west of Air shaft, 12*l.* per fm.

APPLEDORE.—On my visit here on Saturday last, I was pleased to find the prospects are brightening. The ground in the shaft is beautifully mineralised. We have already gone through one lode in sinking, which is about 20 fms. to the east of No. 1, as you will remember I pointed out to you; this lode (No. 2), which we have unexpectedly cut in the shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan, prian, and mundic, with a course of elvan by its side, altogether presenting the most favourable indications for lead; the ground is soft, and I have no doubt of being able to get down 20 fms. by the time the engine is erected. On Saturday last we set the engine-house, boiler-house, and stack to build, to Mr. John Davy, at 1s. 9d. per perch, of 36 cubic feet, and have bound him to complete the whole in six weeks from this date, or be subject to a forfeiture of 5*l.* per week for every week the work shall remain unfinished after that time; so I hope that in 10 weeks from this time to see the engine working.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The 115. east of engine-shaft, is still on the cross-course, which proves to be very wet, and troubles one to get through. The lode in the 115 fm. level, east and west of Andrew's winze, is without alteration. The lode in the 103 fm. level east maintains its size, and yields from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The 90 winze men are cutting plat, preparatory to sinking a winze. In the 47 fm. level, east and west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, capels, spar, and mundic, with spots of ore in places.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—The shaft is down 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 20 fm. level, ground very favourable. Nos. 3 and 6 lodes in the 20 fm. level continue of the same promising nature as last reported; we are opening ground for tributers on these lodes. Some of the pitches are producing good work, and looking well; the ore of fair produce.

BORINGDON PARK.—Since the last quarterly meeting we have driven the adit level 35 fms. on the south part of the lode, and in that driving we have cross cut the lode twice, and found it upwards of 12 ft. wide. In the 40 cross-cut, east of Hitchins's shaft, we broke some good work, stones of lead upwards of 1 cwt. each, and the part of the lode we are now carrying is upwards of 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, jack, spar, flookan, and lead, and is altogether a very fine lode. We have sunk a new engine shaft (Murchison's), 15 fms. from surface, being 5 fms. below the adit level; it is gone down in beautiful ground, blue killas, which is very easy for sinking, but requires a great deal of timber. We intend sinking this shaft with the whim to the 10 fm. level, or 10 fms. below the adit, and think it advisable to put Hitchins's shaft down to the same depth, when we can commence driving east therefrom, and west from Murchison's shaft, which will open about 63 fms. of backs in a short time. We have erected a new whim, made dressing floors, which we are still enlarging, taken out foundation of engine-house and boiler-house, and hope to have the engine up in five weeks from this time. Our dressing department is in full operation, and the ore stuff is turning out so far as we have gone as well as anticipated, the only drawback being its rankness with mundic. We shall endeavour to get ready a batch of 15 tons of good ore by the latter part of July, and several tons of coarse quality. Had our carpenters got on as fast with their work as I anticipated, and had we at first a pare who understood dressing, we should have had ready a parcel much sooner. Some men are stoping in the back of the adit level, which is turning out better than could be expected at this depth (10 fms.) This work, however, will not be hauled until the carpenters have completed the floors, which will be in about another week. I look upon it that better prospects cannot be seen anywhere; and it is my firm opinion that in the 10 or 20 fms. more sinking we shall open a lasting and profitable mine.

BRONFLOYD.—The shaft that we are sinking under the adit level is looking splendid. We are opening very good ore ground throughout the mine, and have about 150*l.* worth of ore made marketable.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The 20 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is in a lode about 6 ft. wide, yielding at present about 1 ton of ore per fathom; the other two ends in this level, on the different branches, are yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level, west of the shaft, is still large and spotted with lead ore, but not of any value at present; the stope in the back of this level, west of the winze, is yielding 8 cwts of ore per fm. The men have commenced driving each way in the 20 fm. level, at Hallett's shaft, and as there is but little done, we cannot speak of any alteration.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. below the 30—ground still very favourable for sinking; the lode has left the shaft, and at the rate we are now progressing we may calculate on seeing it in the 40 by next meeting. In the 30 south the lode is improved; it is now 3 feet wide, and from assays which have been made, it is worth 3*l.* per fm.; the north end is also improved—the lode in which is now 8 ft. wide, and producing some stones of ore.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—We are driving the 55 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, but have not much ore at present, but expect some shortly. The 45 end and stope will turn out a ton to a fathom, and so will the 35. The tributers are all doing well.

CAE-GYNON.—On the 13th inst. we began to clear out an old winze, which has not been seen for a very long time, and on the sides found a course of ore, that will turn out a ton or ton and a half to the fm. The bottom of it is on the western bunch; you are aware that there is another to the east. We have also put six men to work to clear this out, and strip down the sides to hang the tackle, where they found some very excellent ore. We shall sample monthly, and have about 10 tons this month.

CALLINGTON.—I beg to inform you the lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level, is 14 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and stones of lead, more promising than I ever saw it before to become a paying lode. The lode in the 125 fm. level, north of north engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm., with favourable ground for exploring. The lode in the rise over this level, behind the end, is 15 in. wide, composed of soft quartz, prian, and stones of lead, opening ground that will be taken away at a very moderate tribute; we are pushing this rise as fast as possible to communicate to the 112 fm. level for ventilation, and stoping it on tribute. The lode in the south end in this level is 12 in. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; this end is letting down a pretty deal of water, and we hope soon will drain the winze sunk about 5 fms. below the 112 fm. level, but which we were obliged to suspend in consequence of the water; when drained, we shall resume the sinking of it to hole to the 125 here also, as in the north part of the mine we shall lay open tribute ground, as well as to afford plenty of good air, that every man shall be enabled to perform a day's work without prejudice to himself or employers. The lode in the 125 fm. level north (from the south mine) is 10 in. wide, composed of white iron and stones of lead, laying open ground that will set on tribute. We have just entered on the elvan course, and hope the lode will soon improve. Johnson's lode, in the 125 fm. level east, is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore. I think we shall be obliged to remove this pare of men to the rise over the 70, at Kelly Bray, which has been idle ever since survey day for want of efficient miners to work it; it is of great importance that this rise be resumed to effect a communication with Kelly Bray shaft, to afford air for stoping the ground already driven through, and exploring the lode to the east and below the 70 fm. level. The lode in the 112 fm. level, south of the south engine-shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of lead, saving work. Johnson's lode, in the 50 fm. level east, is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, blende, and copper ore. The lode in Kelly Bray rise, over the 70, is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. I think, from the appearance of the floors in the eastern end, it will be found more productive above it, and in that direction when explored. The lode in the stopes in the western end of the rise will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. In sinking the last 3 ft. on Kelly Bray shaft, below the 50 fm. level, we have intersected several small branches, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore of good quality. No doubt, as we before intimated, these branches will form a junction between the rise and shaft. We shall sample, on the 20th inst., a parcel of lead ores computed 45 tons, and on the 27th of the same month we shall sample a parcel of copper ores at Cothele Quay, computed, say, 100 tons, to be sold at the public ticketing, of which due notice has been given.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The 42 fm. level, west of Caroline shaft, presents a much larger lode than last reported, containing tolerable work for tin, and laying open ground that will be stoped for tin; the pitch east of same shaft, continues much as usual, a large tinny lode. The stopes from the winze are but little altered, with this exception—near the cross-course there is a very considerable quantity of greens, or rather the fissures are filled up with that article. The 28 fm. level west presents not quite so kindly an appearance as usual. With regard to the surface works, the engine and Bentinck stamps work well; the weather this week has hindered the finishing of the drawing machine. The burning-house has progressed well, and early in the next month we shall be burning tin in good order. The dressing department is going on well, as the tin is as good as we expected. We are bringing out the mundic in large quantities from our old strata, but we have no place of large deposit, and, therefore, wait for the kilns, which, with the stamps, are getting on very well. With regard to the adit on the commons, there is no material change.

CARADON WOOD.—The work is progressing favourably, and we entertain no doubt of everything being ready in time for the founders; the flat-rods also, which must be of best round iron. Every attention shall be paid to this work.

CYFANNEDD FAWR.—In the No. 1 sink the ore continues much the same; the lode is widening, and is now about 5 ft. in width. In the No. 2 the ore continues good in the sink, and we have now opened about 5 fms. of good stoping ground.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 40 winze is composed of friable spar, prian, mundic, and white iron, spotted with copper ore, which is evidently undergoing a change for the better. In the 60 end west the lode is very like that in the winze, except that it is more oresy, worth 21 tons of ore per fm.; in fact, it is a pretty lode, and the country about it is such that ore cannot fail to live in it. We have suspended the 60 east until the sumpmen have finished the plat, changed the pitwork, &c. I have set the engine shaft to sink at 14*l.* per fm. for the month. The lobby will be completed on the 18th inst., and the men are getting on well with the leat.

DOLFRWYNOG.—We cut on Monday last a fine lode in the Fron level, about 4 ft. wide, carrying a little copper, quartz, mundic, and flookan. It will be necessary to continue on the driving for a few days longer, to be certain whether it is the Gammderr Goch lode, as at present there appears to be a difference of about 8° between the two. The other men continue the clearing of the deads in the Caban level—every exertion will be used to complete this month.

DYFNGWM.—On going through your mine, I find the lowest points the works have reached throughout the grant are, in every instance, in good ore. The engine-shaft, now 42 fms. under the adit, is in a lode containing very fine masses of ore; the winze, 12 fms. to the west of this shaft, and nearly at the same depth, is also producing rocks of pure ore—in fact, the quality of the ore has undergone a great change for the better in sinking into the lower section of the lode; and at the present depth it has assumed a considerable value, in a commercial point of view. I understand that a level, driving from Messrs. Fug and Williams's mine, 10 to 12 fms. under the bottom of these sinks, has for the last 70 or 80 fathoms in approaching the boundary upon this lode, been traversing an excellent course of ore; and although the distance between these works is very considerable, I should not be surprised to find it to be the same run of ore ground in the one opening in the Dyfngwm shafts. The work so far done in this mine is only a portion of a large plan which has to be completed by carrying down the shafts, driving the levels, and applying sufficient machinery to commence an extensive field of operations; but I have pleasure in stating, that all the works, so far accomplished, are available and systematic. From the appearance of the 22 fm. level westward, I believe it will shortly be in the ore ground seen above; the ground in the lode is of a very favourable character, and the end is following the right direction. The 32 fm. level eastward will lay open the ore ground seen in the 22 fm. level in about a month's time. This level followed a leader containing ore on the south side of the vein, and the men are now set to open into the north side, where the ore ground principally exists above. Of the divisions of the lode in the 32 fm. level, the south side alone seems to be the productive one, and contains the ore, whereas the north side carries the ore in the level above, and I have no doubt that the ore will be found in it on opening below, notwithstanding there is, so far, none to be seen on the north wall. The show of ore in Dyfngwm is equal to everything that could have been reasonably expected. The upper portion of all lodes, particularly those containing large bodies of ore, are often mixed with what miners term a brood, consisting of sulphur, blende, &c.; this has been the case with the Dyfngwm lode, but the lower parts of the mine appear free from admixtures of this class, and the ore seems to be becoming pure and solid, or at least as much so as in most of the great mines of the district. The machinery on the mine is not equal to its wants, and some arrangements must be made to facilitate the work in this respect. I believe this to some extent may be accomplished by altering the gear of the pumping and crushing apparatus now attached to the 40-feet wheel; but a larger and more comprehensive scheme of operations in this department must shortly be devised. This subject, however, may be decided upon with more advantage a little time hence than now; the wet season commencing in July will allow time for due consideration, which cannot be given on the spur of the moment. I visited the works at Cyrfartha, or the Castle. The crossing in the 20 has gone south through an orey lode, which, as far as I can judge, will, as in Dyfngwm, lead to more massive and solid lead below; and I think it will be wise to sink another sump upon it before doing much in opening on the line of the vein. In adverting to the prospects and appearances of the mines and the mode of working them, I have not yet attended to the Great Esgair Galed lode, running by the side, and to the north of, the Dyfngwm lode. I have no doubt that this lode will be found a most productive one when it is laid open by cross-cutting from the Dyfngwm lode; but as there is such a large quantity of ore now in sight in Dyfngwm, and which it will require some time to provide machinery to work, I would not encourage the proprietors to undertake the cross-cutting of the north lode until a more convenient season. With reference to the practical working of the underground department, I cannot do better than recommend you to drive the 42 fm. level to communicate the engine-shaft with the western winze, and continue them forward into the eastern and western forefields, where on either side good ore will shortly be met with; and also to move the upper levels slowly into this ground. I attach more value to a speedy movement of the lower levels, as the upper one will not traverse such profitable ground as the lower ones. I congratulate you on having sunk through the upper crust of the vein, where the quality and general produce have been less substantial than the ore now appearing in the bottom of the different shafts, and I believe you will shortly reap the fruits of your outlay.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—We are now sinking the engine-shaft under the 5 fm. level; and we have a good lode in the bottom, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the adit end is looking very well; this is driving on tribute (and I think the men will get 3*l.* per man this month) at 10s. in 1*l.* We have a new shaft sinking from the surface, which will be about 20 fms. behind the end; this shaft is down 12 fathoms; and 3 or 4 fathoms more sinking will communicate it to the adit level. We then shall commence sinking on the intersection of the Rose and the flat lodes, which is likely to make abundance of tin. We intend to clear up an old shaft to the adit, which will come to take the present adit end, and where the new lode is; then we shall be able to drive on the flat and new lodes. By so doing, we shall be driving three ends in the adit level, which will, no doubt, be producing quantities of tinstuff; and this old shaft will also be able to discharge the stuff from the workmen 20 fathoms nearer than the present shafts. We are now making preparations for the erection of stamps to our present wheel; when this is completed, we shall have a large parcel of tin to return. In fact, this mine is looking very well, much beyond my expectation.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 47 is as last reported. Six men are driving the 58 west, and as soon as we can get men to put east we shall do so; I have written to Liskeard district for them. No alteration at Rix Hill.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 23 fm. level east is producing good stones of ore; the western men I have put to cut south, to ascertain if any part of the lode is standing, as the present end does not correspond with the lode in the winze in the bottom of the 12. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 23 fm. level are yielding some ore, but not rich. The 12 fm. level east is large, and producing good stones of ore. The winze under this lode is 18 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In all probability, we shall find that the main part of the shoot of ore driven through in the 12 is west of the winze, as its inclination is westward.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH.—The following is an abstract of the report read at the meeting:—East Wheal Rashleigh is situate in the parish of Lanreath, and about midway between the village and the shipping port of Lerryn, from either about 1½ mile. The sett consists of the estate of Nether Winnick, and contains seven lodes imbedded in a stratum of congenial light blue killas, similar to that of Herodsfoot, which is in the vicinity: two of the lodes have a northerly bearing, and are evidently lead lodes. On the western one an adit is being driven and a shaft in course of sinking, which is now down 6½ fms., and which will be intersected in a drivage of 25 fms. On the eastern lode a cross-cut has been driven a few fathoms. These two lodes are about 2 feet wide each, and carry a strong gossan impregnated with mundic, with occasional spots of lead. The other five lodes are east and west; two of them have been cut through in the adit; one of them is a large sparry lode, 30 ft. big, spotted with lead and copper. The other three are flookans, averaging 1 ft. thick, carrying spar, mundic, peach, and spots of ore. There is a cross-course in the sett, and other lodes have been cut, but not wrought. Near the shaft several lodes form a junction, and, judging from their present mineralised appearance, hold out great promises of making ore at a shallow depth. A valuable stream of water runs through the sett, within a few fms. of the works, which can be made available for driving a water-wheel for present purposes, as also sufficient for dressing the ores. The proximity of the mine to a shipping port is a very important advantage, and will effect a great saving in the carriage of materials to, and the produce from, the mine.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—Mr. Grey and his son are busily engaged in fixing the engine. I hope before my next report every part of the engine will have been delivered, so as to fix some definite time for starting. I am confident that not a moment will be lost, and after the engine goes to work we shall have some cheering intelligence to communicate.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since the last quarterly meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 12 fms., making a total of 30 fms. from surface, or 19 fms. below adit. The progress would have been greater, but for the inadequacy of the small steam-engine at present erected. The committee have contracted for a new 40-in. engine upon favourable terms, the heavy parts of which are to be delivered on the mine in about a month, and soon afterwards they expect the whole to be erected, and in full work. The building of the engine house progresses satisfactorily. The committee are much gratified in being able to state that the development of the extraordinary lode at this mine, to the extent specified, fully warrants the most sanguine expectations of success, and everything which has since occurred materially supports the strong opinions originally entertained. Since the last meeting one of the largest shareholders obtained a report on the mine by Capt. Wm. Lean, of Holmbush Mine, a copy of which was obligingly allowed to be circulated among the shareholders. Considering the favourable estimation in which Capt. Lean's opinions are generally held, and the disinterested manner in which he was requested to report, the committee are much encouraged by the decided views he expresses therein. The balance of cash in hand is 432*l.* 16s.; but as the erection of the steam-engine will entail some additional expenditure, the committee recommend that a call of 1s. 6d. per share be made, payable on or before Thursday, the 3d July next.

ESGAIR LLEE.—In order to facilitate the cutting down of the engine-shaft, we have during the past week suspended the deep adit, east of Morgan's winze, and employed the men for the purpose. The caunter lode, in the winze below the 12, is much the same, about 2 ft. wide, with a strong mixture of ore, but not sufficient to value. The stopes will yield on an average from 5 to 8 cwts. of ore per fathom.

GARREG.—We have unwatered the level south of the engine-shaft, a great portion of the lode in the back of it removed, but the lode where remaining contains small branches of lead that will work at a moderate tribute. We have now commenced unwatering the mine to the bottom level, which I hope to see by the latter part of this week. The pitches working north of the shaft, in the back and bottom of the adit level, are much as last reported, producing good lead. We shall commence drawing lead as soon as we have seen the bottom of the level.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—Our operations during the past month consist in driving the deep adit level and shoding in the south part of the sett, where we have discovered a rich lode of tin a few feet from the surface, and about 50 fms. from the south copper lode. I have sent some of the specimens of it to the company's office in London.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—In the 110 cross-cut, south of Taylor's shaft, the ground is improved. In the 96 fathom level, east of Williams's, north of the great elvan course, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with tin, and opening with a promising appearance; in the 96 fm. level, south of the great elvan course, no lode taken down since last report. The 84 fm. level, east of Clark's shaft, on the north lode, is a little disordered with branches, but producing some good tinwork; the 84 fm. level west, east of Clark's shaft, on the north lode, is a good lode for tin. We have met with the slide in the bottom of the winze sinking under the 84 fm. level, east of Clark's shaft, on the north lode, and the men are put to drive north to cut the same lode, north of the slide, where we have every reason to believe it will be equally productive; in the 84 fm. level, west of Clark's shaft, on St. Martin's lode, there is good tinwork. The ground in the 36 cross-cut, north of Taylor's shaft, is much improved, and congenial for a lode, in such a stratum, to produce tin. There is no alteration in the western mine. The pitches are producing the usual quantity of tin.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The 51 has considerably improved; the stopes are good and ground fair. The 40 continues productive, and driving for 22s. 6d. per fm., requiring no timber. The 30 is yielding better, the lead exceedingly rich—a fine elvan course only a few fathoms ahead. The 20 is driving at 1*l.* per fm., ground fair and of a highly productive character. The adit men have been employed cutting plats at Burgan's shaft, in the 20 and 30 fm. levels. The lead stopes in the back of the 40, east and west of Buckley's shaft, are turning out satisfactorily. The stopes in the back of the 30 are productive; and the stopes in the back of the 20 much improved, particularly east of Burgan's shaft. The tribute pitches on the old lode are producing fairly. The pitch on the caunter lode is not quite so good. We are dressing a parcel of black jack, and have sold it at 22s. per ton on the mine. On the 11th inst. we sold 5 tons. 10 cwts. 2 qrs. of arsenic at 45s. per ton. We are ready to ship about 80 tons of mundic. We hope to weigh off 40 tons of lead ore to Messrs. R. Michell and son immediately. We are progressing steadily for the next sampling on the 30th inst. We shall also have a parcel of tin for sale at the same time. I beg to say in conclusion, I see plainly that the position of the mine warrants regular monthly dividends, and I have no hesitation in saying we shall ere long see the mine placed in a high position in the mining list.

HEIGNSTON DOWNS.—We hope to complete the sinking of Duidge winze by the end of the week. No lode taken down in the 45 since last reported. The lode in the 35 is not quite so orey. The south lode, driving east of cross-cut is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, gossan, and quartz, interspersed with black and yellow ore. There is no alteration elsewhere.

HENNOCK.—I have nothing new to state this week. The ground is looking very promising, but from our cutting a lode further east than we expected, will throw us back in our time of cutting through the lodes in the 30 fm. level; these lodes dropping in from the east to the main lode have made it now from 20 to 30 ft. wide. I am sure it must turn out a very productive lode in depth.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 132 fm. level, is favourable. The lode in the 132 south is 3½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, prian, and stones of lead—a very promising lode. The lode in the rise over this level is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead, and opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute. The stopes in the back of the level, west of point horse, will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The stopes eastward, towards the great cross-course, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 132, west of diagonal shaft, on the north part, will produce 1½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise behind this end is 12 in. wide, producing stones of ore. We have employed four men since our last report, and resumed the driving of the 120 east of the great cross-course, on the flap-jack lode. The same lode in the 110 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, producing about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level east is 20 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, blende, and copper ore, producing 1 ton of the latter per fm. The flap jack lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Walls's, is 3 ft. wide, and I never saw it looking so kindly as it is at present; on the north side there is a leader of copper ore 6 in. wide, and the stratum is more congenial for copper than I ever saw it before. The ground in Walls's engine shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, is more favourable than heretofore. There are floors of killas between the ironstone, so that we hope soon to get to the bottom of the latter. We are also raising and dressing all the lead we can, and hope shortly to have a parcel for sale.

KILLEEN AND GLENAULIN.—I have just examined the workings in the shafts, lodes, &c. In the adit level we have intersected a large lode, of a soft and promising character; it is over 12 ft. wide, and although but 5 fms. deep from surface, contains beautiful soft quartz and yellow copper ore, coated with grey ore; in fact, the lode throughout its entire breadth is mixed with strong yellow ore, large lumps of which, intermixed with quartz, are to be seen at surface; and, judging from its appearance in connection with the great caunter lode, and the beautiful stratum of soft white and light blue killas or clay-slate, I do not hesitate to say, as soon as we are in a position to sink, it is my decided opinion that we shall have large masses of copper ore. The adit ends are progressing rapidly towards each other, and in a few days the plat will be completed at the bottom of the mundic shaft, which will enable us to sink on the caunter lode under the great mass of mundic.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74 end, west of Stewart's, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 74, east of Gilpin's, is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore; west, it is 4 ft, wide, with stones of ore. In the rise in the 62 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding ¼ ton per fm. The 50 west is 5 ft. wide, making 9 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 40 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 4 cwts. of lead per fm. We have shipped a cargo of lead this week, 40 tons.

LEWIS.—The north lode in the 90, east from engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The rise on the north lode, east of tin shaft, is producing good work for tin. Praed's lode, over the 80 fm. level, west of copper ore shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. Praed's lode in the 50, west from copper ore shaft, is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. Praed's lode in the 40 and 30 fm. levels, west from copper ore shaft, is for the present in unsettled ground. I am pleased to say the 20 fm. level, east from the new shaft, which has been poor for several fathoms driving, is greatly improved within the last few days, and is now 15 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. In other respects there is no alteration since my last report.

LLWYNMALEES.—The 14 fm. level west is still in a good course of ore, and looks just the same as last week. The 24 fm. level west is just the same as last reported. The stopes west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, for 3 fms. high, and from 5 to 20 fms. west of western winze, are, if anything, better than last week. The stopes over the 14 fm. level, from 5 to 20 fms. west of western winze, and from 3 to 5 fms. 5 ft. high, are not quite so good as they were; still there is very good ore in them. In the rise 6 fms. west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, to communicate the two stopes, there is a good lode. The stopes for 5 fms. long, west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, and from 3 to 5 fms. 5 ft. high, are improving. When the rise is communicated with the two stopes over the 14 fm. level, west of western winze, we shall be enabled to break a good deal more ore than we are now doing. We have 40 tons of ore ready for sampling.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary, the lode in the gossan shaft is large and very kindly, composed of spar, prian, and capel, with spots of copper and lead occasionally.—At Wheal Adventure, the lode in the adit end, south of the engine-shaft, is composed of gossan and flookan—a kindly lode.

MERLLYN.—Since the last two-monthly meeting of this mine, the whim-shaft has been sunk to the 26 fm. level on a lode varying in value from 35*l.* to 20*l.* per fm.—the bottom of the shaft being at present worth 30*l.* per fm.; this shaft has been suspended for a short time, to drive the 26 fm. level east and west. The east end has been driven about 6 fms.; the lode is worth from 30*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. The end west has been driven about 4 fms.; this end has been comparatively poor, except in the bottom of the level, where there has always been good ore, which looks well for sinking another 10 fms. The boundary winze has been sunk to the 26 fm. level, the last 3 fms. of which have been very good, the value of the lode varying from 30*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. An end is now driving west from this winze, to communicate with the east end from the whim-shaft, which will be completed in a few days, when the shaft will be resumed sinking, and another winze commenced below the 26 fm. level. The 16 fm. level, west from whim-shaft, is nearly driven to the cross-course (intersected in the 15 yard level); the lode is at present poor, and I expect it will continue so for 2 or 3 fms. further, until through the cross-course, and below the bunch of ore now going through in the 15 yard level; the ground being easy in the 16 fm. level, it will take us but a little time to intersect this bunch, where I expect to find it much increased in value. The 15 yard level has been driven about 10 fms west of the cross-course; the lode at present is looking much more promising than I have before seen it in this level, worth at present 12*l.* per fm.—the bottom of the level being much better than the back, and has the the appearance of being the upper part of a large deposit of ore; this level is now driven as far west as the cross-cut driving from the engine-shaft in the 16 fm. level, where the ground has made a favourable change, and I hope soon to intersect the lode, where, I have no doubt, from the nature of the lode above, to find it good. The ground in the engine-shaft is much improved for sinking, and I think the 10 fms. will be sunk through in quick time. I consider our prospect in this mine very cheering, and could we be relieved from drawing water with our whims, we could immediately double our returns, as we have daily discovered twice the quantity of ore taken away. We have weighed the full quantity sold—viz: 30 tons, at 11*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton, leaving a small profit over the expenses of the last month's working. I hope to have about the same quantity for this month.

MOLLAND.—We have cut down about 8 ft. more of the shaft, the lode in which is more regular and defined, being in the east end about 2 ft. wide, producing some stones of rich yellow ore.

NANTEOS.—There is now plenty of surface water in the pools. The prospects of the mine are much the same as before. The 30 fm. level west is looking very kindly; the 30 fm. level, west on the north lode, is still in ore; the 30 fm. level, east on south lode, is yielding 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. There is a good piece of ground stoping above the 15 fm. level.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—The engine-house, with other preparatory work, will be quite ready on Saturday, 21st inst., to receive the castings, therefore I hope the engineers will lose no time in getting on with their work by the time appointed to set it in motion, 1st September next.

NORTH BULLER.—We have the pleasure of informing you that in cutting the plat at King's shaft some good stones of yellow copper ore have been broken out of the lode. We think the sinking of this shaft is of the greatest importance, and ought to be pushed with all possible speed, which we shall do as soon as the men have finished the penthouse, &c. The plat and flat-rods are completed, but are not required to work until they commence sinking. We entertain the highest expectations of this lode, and from its appearance from surface down there is every probability of its making immense deposits in depth. Louisa engine-shaft is sunk 35 fms. 1 ft. from surface; the ground is rather hard, and still in the elvan course, very like they had at North Basset previous to getting into the granite, where the lode began to make copper ore. The lode in the adit end, driving east of cross-course, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide in the bottom of the end, and appears to be getting wider as it goes down, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, and good stones of black and grey copper ore. The lode here is very much improved since last reported, and judging from the above indications, we think there is no longer a doubt as to its proving productive a few fathoms deeper.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—For the want of ventilation in the 10 fm. level, we have suspended it for the time, and are rising towards the adit near the end to give air to that part of the mine. The rise is up from 4 to 5 fms., in which we have cut a fine lode of ore, silver-lead; but, to prevent a waste by breaking it with the deads, the lode being large, we are going up by the side of the orey part, which bye-and-by we shall take down as clean as possible—I hope to put this rise through in 10 days or a fortnight. We shall then resume working in the other parts of the mine, where we have lead in sight to work on.

NORTH VENTON.—The prospects in this mine are good; the adit level has been driven west 33 or 34 fms. through a beautiful channel of soft blue slate; the lode, when intersected, was found to be in a flat slide, which much disordered it for the time; in driving south towards the Butterdon Mine it soon became settled, is now full 3 ft. in width, carrying good walls with capels each side of it, composed of gossan, soft and other spar, prian, flookan, &c., with a little lead—enough has been seen of this lode in the adit, and also the shode pits, to warrant a good mine. This mine is situated in a beautiful valley for lead. The Wheal Gill large copper lode crosses the sett. You ought to commence sinking your engine-shaft immediately, as many fathoms might be sunk by a horse-whim through the summer months, particularly as the Butterdon shaft will, I expect, draw off some of the water, being on the same lode—the ground is easy.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER (REDRUTH).—We had intended to commence driving a 70 fm. level this week, but the improved appearance of the lode induces us to continue another week, or 3 feet further; it has changed its underlay, and giving out more water: the part we are carrying is about 9 in. wide, producing very fine stones of ore; but the lode altogether may be reckoned from 3 to 4 feet wide, which we shall take down as soon as we suspend the sinking, and begin to drive. The 60 fm. level east is in two branches; the north part appears the most promising, and will demand our immediate attention, as it was the most productive in the 40 and the levels above; but each part has a flattering appearance; the 60 west continues to open a lode about 12 in. wide, disordered in the upper part of the level; but the bottom of the end is more favourable, producing more spar and a good stone of ore. The 50 has just passed through a small cross-course branch; the lode has a kindly appearance, but is poor for copper. The 40 is now in the cross-course seen in the 30, about Noel's shaft, on which the cross-cut is extended north and south; consequently, the lode is rather disordered for the present; but close to this cross-course the lode was very kindly, and we hope by next week to find it settled and more productive. The 30 fm. level north continues in excellent ground, and we are doing all in our power to force this level by obliging the men to work extra time, &c.; the 30 fm. level south is in a change of ground since we commenced driving it last week. Noel's shaft is down about 7 fms.—the lode in sinking has varied from 12 to 20 in. wide, composed of spar, jack, and a little copper ore. The 20 fm. level south is in softer ground, but still in elvan, which is coated with faces of rich copper ore, and induces us to believe some valuable mineral ground to be near. The price for driving is reduced from 4*l.* to 3*l.* per fm., and next stent will probably be less; but the men have got nothing in this level for several months. The adit level, on Mill lode, is poor for copper, but of a very kindly appearance; the bottom of the level contains a very good store of ore, but cannot be developed until drained by the cross-cut, or otherwise. Our tributes are working regularly in the 40 fm. level, and getting wages, and we have no doubt our next sampling will improve in value from the present, as this parcel contains the poor ore taken from the backs in the old workings.

OKEL TOR (SILVER-LEAD).—*June* 18.—Since my last inspection of this mine, a shaft has been sunk on the west side of the lode 11 fms. below the adit, in a fine light grey slate, presenting the usual favourable indications for the production of lead, as described in my report, dated in September last, to which I beg reference. This visit has only confirmed my former opinion respecting this sett—viz.: that it contains a rich piece of silver-lead ground on the southern flank, and under the marshes in the grey and chloritic clay-slates, which are dipping in that direction, and that it only requires a moderate capital, judiciously laid out, and somewhat on the principle of development carried on in the South Hooe Mine, to render it a valuable concern. The shaft will be

continued to the 20 fm. level before cross-cutting into the lode. The shaft is now being sunk by means of a horse-whim; but I would recommend the erection of a steam-whim for drawing and pumping as soon as possible, both for economy, dispatch, and safety from water interruptions. The site for the permanent pumping-engine should be preserved, or rather put in readiness, as it will be required when the workings are below the 50 fm. level. Having already dwelt on the merits of this sett, and having but little more to add on this occasion, I would strongly recommend a good steady party to carry on this mine, and that the shareholders, after obtaining an interest on just and moderate terms, and not excessive premiums, proceed with the concern in a spirit of legitimate mining; and I doubt not, if they watch their own interest, but what they will be amply rewarded, and obtain a fair interest for the capital. It gives me great pleasure to state that, as far as I can judge, from the present limited progress, Mr. Collom, jun., the manager, is carrying on the works cautiously, judiciously, and economically.—E. HOPKINS.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—The lode in the 10 fathom level, west on South Wheal Basset, is 2½ feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, &c. The lode in the adit, west on Paul's lode is small and poor. The flat lode is supposed to be heaved south, now being proved by driving west at the bottom of the shaft. The men are also driving east in the in the 12, on the red lode, which has hitherto been productive between the two caunter lodes. We are sinking a new shaft 70 fms. west, to cut the flat lode, which is expected to be done at a depth of 20 to 25 fathoms.

PENHANGER.—In consequence of the improvement which has taken place in Butterdon, we have thought it best not to commence the whim-shaft, as proposed at the meeting, but to trace the lode further north into the heart of the sett, and which we have succeeded in doing, for the purpose of ascertaining the best situation to commence an engine-shaft. The northern shode pits are 200 fms. north of Butterdon boundary, in which the lode is about 3 feet wide, orey, regular, and promising.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—The 22 fm. level below adit is much improved, and we have now a good lode, with every prospect of further improvement. The winze sinking under the 10 fm. level is producing its full quantity of rich lead work, and likely to continue. We hope to have ready by the end of the month upwards of 30 tons of good crop lead ore for market, and we have now beyond question a capital mine.

PENYRHIW.—We are getting on much as usual—raising ore to make about 30*l.* to 40*l.* a month profit.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—We are still driving our 24 fm. level west on the new lode; this lode is still holding its size, mixed with tin throughout, and ground fair. In the end going east, on the same lode, we break good stones of tin, but the ground is much harder. We have this day set a pitch on tribute on this lode. Our other pitches and bargains are much the same as last reported.

PRAED CONSOLS.—We are proceeding as fast as possible with the works. The north adit is now driven 7 fms. from the east shaft, and a great deal of water issues from the end, which shows that we are not far from the old adit, and I hope we shall get into it in a week or two. The shaft near the cross-lode is now nearly complete to adit. It was found necessary to cut down a great deal of ground in it to make a good working shaft in future, and as far as that goes our object is accomplished. The piece of ground to the east of us having been obtained, we have now a very extensive sett, as large as any in the neighbourhood, and as the mines around it are, and have been, amongst the best in the country, high expectations are formed of it by practical men.

RHOSWYDOL.—The works of trial, undertaken with a view of exploring the ore ground in this mountain, have not yet reached the points indicated by the appearance of the veins, from which any great success may be expected. The Nant lode has been the most developed, and some thousands of pounds worth of ore have been extracted from it. I am of opinion that the Smithy level should be continued through this ore formation, because a level, 33 fms. above, called the 10 fathom level, is now in ore ground, notwithstanding its end is 70 fms. east of the end of the Smithy level, and much of the intermediate vein is in ore ground. It is true that very little, if any, profits have been derived from stoping away 5000*l.* of ore from the upper sections of this vein; but I do not place much importance upon this fact as a guide by which to estimate the value of the vein below, neither can I decide against the lode from an apparent uncertainty in its yield, as shown in the present state of its ore bargains. I remember in opening at Goginan by the deep adit, that although that level laid open 180,000 *l.* worth of ore, yet there was never a week in which that level might not have been described as perfectly barren. The ore ground that has been worked away on the Nant lode has yielded as much in quantity as I estimated when I first saw this part of the mine, but it has principally been stoped down when the prices of ore were low; and I am satisfied that if a series of levels, in any country, were opened systematically through a range of ore ground of this description (for there are belts of ore in it varying in value from 1*l.* up to 20*l.* per fm.), that bargains might be let by tribute or otherwise, by which good profits might be realised. Tribute is the most suitable method of working the ore ground of this lode, after it has been drained and ventilated by a proper system of levels and winzes. It may be asked why the Smithy level has not yielded so much ore as the levels above for the distance it has been driven into the ore ground? My opinion is that this body of ore is not formed with any great regularity with respect to any imaginary straight line bounding it to the eastward or to the westward, as is sometimes the case, and as is exemplified in formations of ore, caused by the junction of two veins. In such cases, when two inclined planes meet each other, the line of junction and of produce may be demarked with considerable certainty, and the yield, influenced by causes, is often very regular for some distance. I believe the Nant ore, as well as the other deposits of ore in this hill, and even the hill itself, are indebted for their form to a channel of hard rock traversing this part of the country, and that the veins are nearly at right angles to its direction; and I am of opinion that the levels must be driven well into the mountain upon all the veins before the large bodies of ore it contains will become available. I attach much value to the peculiar formation of this mine as one of great promise for depth, as I am persuaded that, from the base of the mountain downwards, very large bodies of ore exist. I found the appearances on the south lodes very encouraging. In the level called Foxe's level a very fine lode exists, containing some ribs of strong ore, now working at about half tribute; and I think it would be judicious to drive a new level from the side of the hill into it, for the purpose of ventilation, and to facilitate the general practical mining of this lode. Davie's level, upon the same lode, and 40 fms. behind it, is also moving forward in a fine lode, containing very good ore. Prosser's level will go into this ore ground considerably deeper (say 60 fms.) For a great many fathoms recently opened the lode in this has been strong and regular, and spangled with ore; and I have no doubt that when it is carried forward farther into the mountain, and by means of it the different lodes are explored, that very large returns will be made, and the proprietors will be well remunerated for their investment. Although this level was a great and expensive undertaking, it is not so tedious and costly as some in Cardiganshire, amongst which I may mention the Logylas level of the Lisburne Mines, which, after 40 years' driving, was brought to a successful issue, and for the last 17 years has been making very large profits to the proprietors. There is, therefore, no cause or reason to despond as to Rhoswydol Mines making a profitable work as soon as Prosser's level has reached those parts of the veins from which we may reasonably look for the main deposits, as it is precisely the same formation as the profitable mine alluded to, and under very similar conditions with respect to the geological position of the ground and veins. I am of opinion that I cannot do better than to recommend the company to carry the plan they are now pursuing, by driving the four levels I have alluded to westward and eastward into the mountain, where I have no doubt that they will meet with bodies of ore that will repay their investment.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—This week we have completed cutting down Oak shaft to the deep adit (35 fms. from surface), also cleared and secured this level to the shaft. We are now going to continue driving the deep level west from Oak shaft, on the course of the silver lode, to intersect the great Mexican cross-course. The same lode, in the 14 fm. level, is composed of gossan and flookan, and in the 24 (which we have just commenced driving), the lode is 14 in. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, spar, and white-iron—very congenial for silver. We have recently opened an adit on our north tin lode, formerly driven 48 fms.; the lode upon the average is about 3 ft. wide; and from samples taken from the present end and back of the adit, the assay produced more than 1 cwt. of black tin to the ton of ore, and 12½ in 20 for white tin.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We have commenced driving the cross-cut west in the 60 fm. level, with six men—price taken now, 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm., 4 fms. extent; in all other places we are in a regular course of working.

SPEARNE CONSOLS.—We have had a lode of tin in the 140 fm. level west from engine shaft 18 in. wide; in the 128 west, a good branch of tin; in the 116 fm. level west, a good course of tin, 18 in. wide; ditto east, good tribute ground; the 104 west is looking well; ditto east, the lode is better; the 90 and 40 fm. levels west are in tin ground. The tribute pitches are looking well, and we have a good lot of rich tinstuff. In the 116 fathom level four men have raised in the last month 186 sacks of tinstuff, worth 254*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*—this tinstuff was worth 10*l.* 10*s.* each ton in the stone.

STRAY PARK, CAMBORNE VEAN, AND WHEAL FRANCIS.—In the 56 end driving east, on the south branch, in Wheal Francis, by two men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 56 end driving west, on Town lode, in Camborne Vean, by two men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is yielding stones of ore. In the 70 end driving west, on the south lode, in Camborne Vean, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm., the lode is unproductive. In the 80 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 9*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 90 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 90 fm. level, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by six men, at 11*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm In the stopes in the back of the 90 fm. level, east of Williams's winze, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 90 fm. level, west of Williams's winze, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 100 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by six men, at 12*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm In the stopes in the back of the 100 fm. level, west of Floyd's winze, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 100 fm. level, east of Glasson's rise, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 100 fm. level, west of Glasson's rise, in Wheal Francis, by six men, at 6*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 110 end driving west, on south lode, in Wheal Francis, by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 120 end driving west, on south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is worth 4*l.* per fm. In the 150 end driving west, on south lode, in Camborne Vean, by two men, at 7*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 150 end driving west, on Camborne Vean old south lode, by two men, at 7*l.* per fm., the lode is yielding stones of ore. In the 180 end driving east, on south lode, in Camborne Vean, by four men, at 13*l.* per fm., the lode is large and yielding stones of ore. In the 180 end driving west, on south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 10*l.* per fm., the lode is yielding stones of ore. The cross-cut driving north of the engine-shaft, in the 180 fm. level by four men, at 9*l.* 10*s.* per fm., is in from shaft 35 fms. The cross-cut driving south of the engine-shaft, in the 200 fm. level, by eight men, at 12*l.* per fm., is in from shaft 25 fms. The bottoms of the 180 fathom level, in Camborne Vean, are now set on tribute, and the lode is improving in depth.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The sumpmen are engaged cutting a trip plat in the 205 fm. level; in the end driving south the lode is 1 ft. wide, a rich bunch of ore. In the 190 end the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the 175 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with spots of ore. In the 160 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, orey throughout, saving work. In the 145 end the lode is small and unproductive. At the north mine, in the 90 end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is yielding work of good quality. In the 80 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, flour-spar, and ore, of a congenial appearance. We sampled on Friday, the 5th inst., computed 112 tons, of rich silver-lead ores, samples of which have been sent to the different smelters.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft sinking under the 152, is 4 feet wide, saving work. In the 152, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 142 fm. level, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. In the 132 east the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. Chapple's lode, in the 120 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 100 fathom level, east of Downright shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom; in the west end, same level, the lode is 4 feet wide saving work for tin; in the winze sinking under this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. for tin and copper. North Tincroft lode, in the engine-shaft sinking under the 110 fm. level, is 2 feet wide, but poor. In the 110 fm. level west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 100 fm. level, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore; same level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 90 west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 35*l.* per fm. Grout's lode, in the 80-fathom level will turn out 7 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 70 fm. level the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the pitches on this lode are looking remarkably well.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—I hand you vouchers for April pay, and am glad, at the same time, to be able to say that the mine never looked so well as now. I was through the level last Monday, and was pleased to find that since its commencement three lodes have already been discovered; the first, about 12 fms. from the tail of the adit, is about 2 ft. wide, in a beautiful channel of gound, but unproductive. About 12 or 15 fathoms further south another lode has been intersected, about 6 ft. wide, producing tin throughout, and now we are driving on a lode still further south than the before-named one, which is considered to be 18 ft. wide; the exact width has not yet been correctly ascertained, but there is no doubt of its being above 15 feet wide, and producing tin in every part of it, so far as we have opened. The present end is from 5 to 6 feet wide, and the whole of the stuff broken is saved for stamping. Capt. Williams hopes soon to hole to the old workings by putting two men to sink from the old men's bottoms, and at the same time push on the level with all speed, so as to be up to the end by the time they are down to the depth of the level. The lode which has always been considered the best (judging from appearances at surface) still remains to be intersected, so that after holing to the old workings on the present lode, the cross-cut should be pushed on towards the great south lode before referred to. Still further south is Bullock's lode, underlaying north, which will form a junction in depth with the above-named lode, which underlies south. Tin has already been returned (by the present company) from Bullock's lode, from a little shaft sunk on its course about 4 fms. deep; this lode can be worked on advantageously by a small flat-rod being attached to the steam-engine when erected, which cannot be done too speedily, as there is an inexhaustible store of stamps' work. I hope you will determine at once to commence preparations for the erection of engine and stamps, as the fine season is passing away.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 13 fms. 2 ft. below the 92, and the ground is very good; in the 92 end north the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm., and in the south end at this level the lode is of just the same size and quality. In the 82 end north the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 19*l.* per fm. In the 72 end north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 68, north of ditto, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. Smith's shaft is sunk 14 fms. 5 ft. below the 55—the ground still fair and requiring to be timbered. In the 55 end, north of ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes at the north mine are much as usual; but at the south mine they are not producing quite so much lead as heretofore.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 90 west, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 80, west of ditto, the lode is 15 in. wide, but little ore; in the 80, east of Christoe, the lode is 18 in wide, with good stones of ore.—Parent Lode: In the 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode; in the 64 cross-cut south we are driving to cut the middle lode. In the 30 east we are driving to cut the lode.—Middle Lode: In the 40, west of cross-cut, the lode is 15 inches wide, with stones of ore. At Burgess's shaft, below the adit, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—During the past month the ground has been hard, and lode extremely difficult to get through. As we get east and west of the cross-cut in the 32 we shall have a better lode for copper ore, juging from what we have seen in the 12 east and west of Harrison's shaft. We have driven in the 45 cross-cut, south of Cole's engine-shaft, 2 fms., ground rather hard. The shaft is 6 feet below the 45, and we shall get down to a 60 as rapidly as possible—probably about the end of October. We commenced sinking below the 12 about the middle of Sept., 1850, and if we get down to the 60 as anticipated it will be good sinking in an engine-shaft, by one pare of men. In a short period we shall have a great many levels on the lode, and from the appearance of the killas and mineral, I have no doubt in depth, and extending levels, we shall discover a good and permanent mine. In sinking Harrison's shaft below the 12 we find the lode very wide, and producing large stones of good quality copper ore; in fact, improving every fm. we sink—sinking at 45*s.* per fm. In the winze west of shaft, sinking below the 12, a wide lode, and such as is met with in the immediate vicinity of rich courses of copper ore; sinking at 2*l.* per fm. We have drawn some excellent yellow ore from this winze during the past fortnight.

TREMAR (COPPER).—*June* 18.—Since my last report, we have driven about 10 fathoms in the adit end; and the lode is now about 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper; price for driving, 3*l.* per fm. The engine-shaft, which was just commenced at the last meeting, is now down 9 fms., and all properly timbered; the ground is easy for sinking—present price, 4*l.* per fm. We are also preparing for the erection of the engine-house, and other necessary buildings, for the effectual working of the mine.—WILLIAM RULE

UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).—We have inspected these mines, and have to report that the western shaft has been cut down, cleared, and secured to the adit level (16 fms.), and the adit cleared and secured 33 fms. to the west of it. The end is now in a cross-course, and is being driven at 25*s.* per fm. This adit is also being cleared eastward to the shaft, which is necessary, to prevent the water finding its way down into the mine; this shaft must be sunk to the 40 fm. level with all possible speed, for the purpose of ventilation; and we would recommend that a pare of men be also put to rise from the 40, for the sake of expedition, and that it be used as the footway instead of the present, which should be repaired, and made safe until this is done. The engine-shaft is in good repair to the 80 fm. level; it has been a far more expensive undertaking than was estimated—new timbering, ladders, &c., having been required for the whole depth. The 80 fm. level west is cleared, but nothing done in the end since the working has been resumed; the lode here is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, but the end is not all in it. The 60 fm. level has not been cleared to the end In reference to these we can add nothing to the former reports The 40 fathom level has been cleared and secured upwards of 50 fms., and the end driven about 6 fms.; the lode has much improved since it was commenced to be driven, and is now a regular, well-defined, and paying lode in this end, which is fast laying open good tribute ground. Nothing further can be said in reference to the eastern ground, but we would urge on you the desirableness of pushing forward the 80 fathom level east, as you have certainly two unusually fine lodes to the east of the cross-course, and it is our decided opinion that the prospects in this part of the mine are not surpassed in the district. It is impossible that it can be profitably carried on without more perfect ventilation, and we would, therefore, recommend that an air-machine be put in at once, and the western shaft communicated to the 40 fm. level without delay.

WEST DOWNS CONSOLS.—I am happy to inform you there are very fine stones of tin in the lode, and I hope, from its appearance, it will hold good; if so, great quantities must be the result, as it is 12 fms. west of where we met with the tin in the level above.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 15 fm. level, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and for the last 3 ft. in sinking much improved in appearance, composed principally of gossan, killas, jack, and several small branches of ore, but the men for the last three days have been prevented from sinking in consequence of the heavy floods of rain which have lately fallen; the lode, hollow from the surface, lets down more water than we could keep with barrels at the time, but we hope again to resume sinking in the course of a few days. The lode in the adit level, driving east from the old shaft, is still large, and at times spotted with lead ore. I think, from the appearances of these lodes, already seen at such a shallow level, that there can be no doubt of their being productive lodes in depth. I expect the men will finish the water-course about the end of this week, but we have more rock to cut through than we anticipated when we commenced. The carpenters have finished all the wood work for the wheel, and the smith is getting on with the iron work.

WEST PHŒNIX.—We commenced sinking the engine-shaft on Tuesday with all speed by nine men, the ground in which is easy for sinking—present price 7*l.* 10*s* per fathom for 5 fms stent, or the month out. The engine works well, and everything in good order. All our other operations in the mine are getting on very satisfactorily.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—I presume you have a copy of specification from engineer. The foundation is ready for the masons to commence. We have cleared the adit from tail into engine-shaft. The shaft is firmly timbered to adit, and leat nearly completed. The buildings are progressing, as well as other work, favourably.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, lode not taken down in the past week; when last taken down worth 6*l.* per fm. No lode taken down in the winze sinking below the 70, on the same lode, in the past week. In the 57 fm. level, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, lode not taken down in the past week; when last taken down worth 9*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level, on the same lode, are worth 20*l.* per fm. The 57 fm. level, east of Hodges's cross-course, on same lode, is producing stones of tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, are worth 13*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of the same level, west of Tregoning's winze, on the same lode, are worth 24*l.* per fm.; these stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—Since my last report we have taken down the lode in the 19 fm. level end, east from engine-shaft; the lode is 2 feet wide, with a very kindly appearance for making tin, and a large quantity of water is coming out of it, which is also a very good indication. We are still driving the western end with the prospect of cutting another tin lode, about 6 fathoms before our present end. We are also sinking a shaft from surface, about 60 fms. from the engine-shaft on another lode; reports say that large quantities of tin have been raised here. Out of the number of tin lodes we have in this sett, I think our quantities of tin, before long, will be very considerably increased.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The lode in the rise in the 72 is in disordered ground. We expect to hole to the stopes in the bottom of the 60 in the course of the week. The north stopes are worth 27*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 are deteriorated, from the same cause as described above; we believe the main part of the lode is standing on the west, and we have, therefore, set it to drive 9 ft. in that direction. In the 60 we are stoping some black ground for trial at the stamps, and, although we have broken the crank of the little engine, it would be prudent to repair it for the purpose of completing the experiment; we have no fear of the results, but exact returns will, we presume, give you most satisfaction. The lode in the 50, north of old engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, barytes, and spots of lead, but nothing to save. The 40 cross-cut, on the silver-lead lode, is correctly holed to the old engine-shaft, and the level is well ventilated, and the water from the upper levels will now be brought through the 40 to the plunger, instead of the drawing lift in the 50 fm. level. The stopes in the back of the 40, north of old engine-shaft, will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in the back of the 28 will not produce much ore at present. We have set the rise to the 18 fm. level, and 4 men to sink the winze below, to prove the ground, and to communicate with the 40 fm. level. At Aller we have a regular lode, with spots of galena—a promising lode. We have, however, suspended driving the level, and shall resume opening the pits on the south side of the sett, which we are compelled to abandon in the winter, in consequence of the water being too powerful for manual labour. We think that a fortnight's work will lay open a large and promising lode.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).—I think we are through the north lode, but it is not yet certain; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing as good specimens of ore as I ever saw. If you wish me to send you samples of the lode I will do so. I think this will be a great satisfaction to you and the shareholders in London. I hope in a few days I shall be able to inform you how many men I shall want to put to work on this lode.

WHEAL CARPENTER.—All things are in fair progress. The smith's and carpenter's shops are finished, and at work. The masons began the engine-house on the 19th inst. Our engine-shaft is being cased up from the shallow adit, and timbered with oak 12 feet long, in cutting ground for which we broke some splendid stones of lead ore and gossan on the north part of the lode, which presents the most kindly appearance.

WHEAL CREBOR.—In my report of to-day (June 18), I have to inform you that the north lode, as yet seen in the 54, is about 3 ft. wide, producing fine stones of copper ore—a strong promising one. As we are still driving the cross-cut north to see whether there is any other part near, we shall not be able to drive on the lode—as yet it speaks well for four deep levels. The 40 end is just as last reported, as well as the other parts of the mine. We shall be obliged to suspend our underground operations shortly, to get in our pitwork, &c., against the engine is ready. The excavations, &c., are going on as fast as possible, and the masons getting on with the engine-house.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—We have driven about [illegible] fms. east on the course of the east and west lode, and find it to be improving every fathom.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—*June* 14.—I have had an offer from the Tamar Smelting Works for the parcel of silver ore, 13*l.* 12*s.* per 20 cwts., which is about a fair price; the computed weight is 1 ton 15 cwts. I await your instructions to send the above to the works or not. I am pleased to say the silver lode is looking better.

— *June* 19.—Since my last we have sunk Dare's shaft 4 ft., and are now 2 fms. 2 ft. below the adit; the ground is still of a favourable character, but the water is twice as much as last week. I do not think we shall be able to sink much further until the whim is erected, which we shall do with all speed possible—the building of the engine-house, &c., is progressing favourable. We took down about 2 cwts. of silver ore on Saturday last, the 14th inst., which appear to be improved in quality. We have cleared Baring's shaft to bottom, and shall complete the timber of the same to-day, when we shall commence sinking on the lode, particulars of which I will give you in my next.

WHEAL MAY.—We are still driving east and west on the lode, which is about 20 in. wide, with large rocks of white iron and good stones of ore. I thought it right to have another assay made of the ore, the produce being 36½ per cent. for copper, and 93½ ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The lode appears best in the bottom of the level, and I should recommend, after driving the levels a few fms. further, to cut a plat and then again proceed with sinking the engine-shaft, at the same time proceeding with the levels, which will be no extra expense in working the engine or for engine-men, and will allow us to see the lode at a greater depth. We shall require but little materials more on the mine for the next month or six weeks, when, if we go on sinking, which I must advise, we shall require another lift of pumps. You may rely on my raising ore and making a sale as soon as possible; but you must sink some fms. deeper to drive another level and have the backs of the lode to work on, when I have no doubt we shall make good returns. Since this morning (June 16), I thought it prudent to ask Capt. Lean, of Holmbush Mine, to go underground with me, which he has been kind enough to do, and has broken some beautiful specimens from the lode, which I sent you by the mail this day, and hope you will be highly pleased with it. Captain Lean says, "I have this day, in company with Captain Carpenter, surveyed the above mine, and was highly pleased to find the lode so productive in the 10 fm. level. The exact time I did not mark, but I fully believe I broke full 20*s.* worth of silver and copper in about five minutes from the deepest point of the mine, and not unfairly wrought either. The lode in each end is of a fair size, and very promising, and at present producing stones of copper rich in silver, in the midst of a soft killas stratum. The little machine you have works well, and the water is not quick. My advice to you is, sink your engine-shaft with all possible speed with nine men, and continue each level with two men; as the ground is soft, by-and-bye this will be wanted for ventilation, and take advantage of the season. A part of the specimens above alluded to (which I broke) Capt. Carpenter has sent you per mail train this evening, which, at my advice, he readily consented to. I would only add, go to work in earnest."

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 4½ fms. under the 70 fm. level, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the same level south the men are driving west, to hole to the winze sunk under the 60 fm. level, which is sunk on a part of the lode west of the part the 70 is driven on, and both parts will pay well for working. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. Barratt's shaft is sunk under the 70 fm. level 8 ft., where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 18*l.* per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. On Monday, the 9th inst., we sold two parcels of lead ore—viz.: No. 1, 64 tons, to Messrs. Robert Michell and Son, at 22*l.* 1*s.* per ton; and No. 2, 46 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Newell, and Co., at 8*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—The lode is very much improved in the adit level, and there is every probability of meeting with a good shoot of tin ore, as the lode is increasing in size, and more water issuing from it. The lode in No. 1, or eastern shaft, is 20 in. wide, very regular and spotted with tin—a decided improvement this past week. Two more men are sinking pits in search of a lead lode, which, in all probability, passes about midway through the sett.—T. CARPENTER.

WHEAL RUTH.—The lode in the 12 fathom level east is 2 ft. 6 in. wide; 15 inches of the south part will produce good work, and is worth 17*l.* per fathom for tin, gradually improving. The north part of the lode will produce some saving work for the stamps. During the past week we have hauled some rich work to surface. We have six heads of stamps constantly at work, the produce of which is of good quality. No time is being lost in the dressing department, and we have a fair prospect of making large returns, especially when we commence to stope the backs of the 12 fm. level.

WHEAL TOM.—All the lodes in this mine are improving greatly. In the deep adit, on the great copper lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of brown, green, and light gossan, better I never saw, with beautiful stones of fat yellow copper ore, felspar, and flookan; a handsomer lode cannot be seen, except it be a solid course of copper ore. The ground by the side of it is mineralised blue and white killas—price per fathom 3*l.*; it is within two well-defined walls, and gaining backs speedily as we are driving west. In the adit, on the great tin lode, I see no alteration in its size, but it is improving in quality; its composition is tin, copper, mundic, and iron, and an abundance of mica on the hanging wall. The lode has also two well-defined walls, and an abundance of water issuing from it, sufficient to drive 3 heads of stamps. The said adit has drained Spargo's shaft dry, or I expect so, as there is no water in the shaft; and it would appear by that that there is a large hollow lode before the present adit end. At the whim-shaft, the whim-round is made, whim up, rope home and in its place, and all workings in complete order. The shaftmen are working with spirit—price of ground, 5*l.* per fm.; the lode is composed of felspar, copper, blende, jack, and lead, with a flookan on the north part, 20 in. wide, full of the mineral properties above stated—a most promising lode, as you must think. The water is quick, and it is now time to get on with the engine as quickly as possible, as there is no doubt of Wheal Tom making a first rate mine. I have put a pare of men to sink on Williams's lode, a lode never yet reported on; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of all brown gossan. I shall be able to say more about it in my next; at any rate, it is a splendid lode, and near the spot where it is proposed to erect the steam-engine—it is about 70 fms. north of the great tin lode. We do intend to set the building of the walls for the wheel pits for the stamps on Friday, as the excavation is completed, and also commence to make the dressing floors, and cut the leats. We are going on with spirit, and all things are looking well.

WHEAL TONKIN.—We have cut the great copper lode by a shode-pit a great many fathoms farther west than the shaft, where we have the bunch of ore; at this point it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of rich gossan and spar, with spots of copper; and, by sinking a few fathoms, we have every reason to expect it will be of the same character as in the shaft. We have not yet decided the exact spot for the engine-shaft, but hope to come to a conclusion in a day or two.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 73 fm. level for bearers and cistern to fix a drawing lift in this level, the branches are still disordered by floors of spar, which are now worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 73, east of boundary, on the engine lode, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 63, east of Allan's shaft, on engine lode, the men are still engaged driving on the flookan for a communication with Allan's shaft; in the same level east, on Allan's branch, the branch is worth 25*l.* per fm. The 53, east of Allan's shaft, on Allan's branch, is suspended for the present, and the men are engaged sinking a winze under the 53, 16 fms. east of Allan's shaft, which is worth 15*l.* per fm. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, sinking under the 50, the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and brint, with spots of ore, but not to any value. In the 50 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the winze and stopes in the bottom of the 40, west of shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 40, west of west whim-shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, opening tribute ground. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 cross-cut south, east of shaft, we have intersected a part of the south lode about 14 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The men are still engaged cross cutting further south, as we do not consider we have intersected the main part yet; in the same level, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. At Goldworthy's shaft, on the middle lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. At middle shaft, on the same lode, sinking under the 10, and in the cross-cut north in the same level, there is no change since last reported; both are in clean killas ground. In the 30 fm. level cross-cut, west of Laurie's shaft, for a communication with middle shaft, the ground is rather hard for driving. Our tribute department is looking much the same as it has for some time.

WHEAL UNY.—There is no change of any importance to notice in our working operations since our last report; the men are still engaged in clearing the engine-shaft, stoping the back of the adit, &c. The building of the engine-house is not progressing so favourably as we would wish; in consequence of so much rain, the masons have not been able to work much this week, but should the weather prove fine, we shall soon finish it. The capstan and shears for lifting stones, &c., for the engine-house is completed, and answers remarkably well; it will be the means of saving a quantity of timber and sawing.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—We have cut down the south shaft 7 fms., fixed the bob, and are erecting palley stands, and preparing other requisite work for the engine. I fear we shall not be able to go much deeper with the shaft owing to water, to fork which we shall require the aid of the engine. Our shops and count-house are nearly completed.

WHEAL ZION.—We have now set the main shaft (Bray's), and have contracted for sinking and securing the first 10 fms. at 20*s.* per fm., the ground being remarkably favourable. On Saturday last, we set two ends in the second adit at 10*s.* per fm.; the ground is soft, but I hope it will soon become more settled. A shaft having been sunk ahead of the lobby enables us to drive from that shaft back to meet the men in the lobby; by so doing the adit will be hastened home to the desired spot. Bray's shaft is sinking near the junction of the two great champion lodes and a small lode, which is between them. I expect the north champion lode will make its appearance at this shaft at about 20 fms. from the surface, at which level the second adit will meet this shaft, which is already down 3 fms. The south champion lode is now passing through this shaft, and may be cut into at any time; it is a fine lode, yielding black oxide of copper at only three fms. from grass. Wheal Zion is attracting much attention, and its favourable development is exciting the admiration of every miner.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Curry:—

Pozo Ancho, June 7.—San Thomas's engine-shaft is now sunk 5½ fms. below the 45 fm. level; this important work is going on very satisfactorily. The cross-cut in the 55 fm. level, to come down under this shaft, is now driven 2 fms., leaving about 2 fms. more to reach the south side of the shaft; we expect these will be connected and made complete to fix pitwork in by the end of July. The 55 fm. level, west of Wilson's shaft, is being driven through a large and promising lode, with a leader of lead, worth 3 tons in a fm., and promising a still further improvement; in the same level east the lode is still very productive, yielding 6 tons of lead in a fm.; in this level 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in. were driven last month, which produced 24 tons of lead. The 45 fm. level, west of San Juan, is still opening on a large and promising lode, with a leader worth half a ton to the fathom—ground very favourable for driving; in the same level, east of Shaw's shaft, the men are at present employed in cross-cutting to the south, we being of opinion that the most productive part of the lode was still standing in that direction, but up to the present time nothing has been met with better than what we had been driving on before. Shaw's shaft, sinking below this level, is passing through a large lode, but hard and unproductive. Our workings east of the 31 fm. level have reached 60 fms. east of Shaw's shaft; we have found some very productive ground in the back of this level, and which will all be taken away at a very low tribute; but a very small portion of this length has yet been cleared to the bottom of the old man's workings, which seem to have been carried down

2 fms. below this level; what has been cleared shows a very fine lode, worth at least 6 tons in a fathom. Our tribute department still continues to look well. We have 18 contracts, at an average tribute (according to estimates of raising) of 31s. per ton, dressing included. Our raisings for May are 142 tons, and we may safely calculate on the same quantity for the current month.—Ore weighing in stock, 33½ tons; pig-lead smelted, 21½ tons."

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

EAST RUSSELL.—"I have just come back from East Russell, and exceedingly well pleased I am, in consequence of what I have seen. Prettier stuff altogether I never saw than from Murchison's shaft. I wish that you had been with me to have seen the shaft burrow. There must be a bundle of ore under it.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—In blasting a hole in the 40 fm. level, on Tuesday afternoon, a valuable discovery of copper was made; the lode is of a large size, and proves to be very rich.

NORTH VENTON.—Capt. Seymour reports (19th inst.)—"I have just come out of the adit level. The lode in the end continues to improve; it is now full 5 ft. wide, underlaying east; its properties bespeak everything to warrant a good mine. You had better commence sinking immediately."

WEST BEAM TIN MINE (St. Austell).—A new engine, by Mr. West, of St. Blazey, is about being erected on this mine. Operations were commenced here last summer, and four valuable lodes have already been discovered, all within a few feet from surface. One lode has been proved for above 150 fathoms in length by sinking pits on its course, and found to be uniform both in size and value. The other lodes, so far as they have been seen, are all rich for tin. The mine is well held in few hands, and there appears little doubt of its becoming exceedingly productive.

BOSORN TIN MINE.—This adventure has recently changed hands—the interest of the old company having been purchased by some capitalists in London, who have called up a capital of 2400*l.*, which, with the monthly profits from returns of tin, is considered amply sufficient for the erection of steam machinery, and effectually working the mine. The following, dated 18th June, is the latest report from the mine:—"Our shaftmen are working with all possible dispatch, in order to get the shaft in course by the time the engine goes to work. The foundation of the engine and boiler-house is taken out; and the masons are busily engaged in clearing stones for the same. They will commence building on Monday next; and we will use every exertion to get it completed without delay. Yesterday, we purchased a very excellent horse-whim, cages, balance arms, horse-bar, pulleys, and everything complete for 8*l.* This we cannot do without; and, if we build a new one, it would cost 25*l.* I will send you a report again on Saturday next."

ASHBURTON.—There is little doing in mining in this district. West Beam, it is stated, will be tried again shortly: an inquiry has taken place, and a new captain will be appointed. Old Brimpts Mine looks prosperous, and the economical working of this mine will, in all probability, repay a dividend.

Capt. Mathew Francis's report on the Dyfngwm Lead Mines, which appears in another column, will be read with interest. It affords satisfactory evidence of the value of the sett, and the shareholders may be fairly congratulated on the prospect of realising handsome returns for their perseverance and spirited outlay.

MINES AND MINING.—No. VIII.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., C.E., F.G.S.

Those who feel an interest in legitimate mining, irrespective of the mere speculative spirit which it creates, should discourage and discountenance all such proceedings as tend to reduce it to a low and disreputable mode of extracting money from the public, by false representations of interested and irresponsible parties. One of the greatest evils which the capitalist must be guarded against, and which has entrapped the unwary, is the taking up setts, and then reporting on them to suit their own interest. Capitalists seldom know that the high-coloured reports which are often brought before them are made by the very persons who have an interest in the disposal of the property. It is bad enough to have a loose incorrect report, representing every spot which may contain a little pyrites as sources of great mineral wealth in depth; but that such documents should be written by the very party holding possession, and merely for selling, is an act that ought not to be tolerated, and should be put a stop to, as it must tend to bring mining speculations into a most disreputable state. Again, when parties happen to come into possession of moderately good setts, they consider themselves entitled to the management, however unqualified they may be to take charge of such an office. The consequence is, that after disposing of a portion of their interest at a high premium, they go on with the concern in such an unminerlike manner, without system, or the least economy, until they disgust the feelings, and exhaust the pockets of the paying shareholders, and, in the end, stop the mine, so as to repeat the same game over again. It would be unreasonable to expect it possible for mining brokers or mining agents to put an end to these grievous proceedings, even were they, as a body, willing to do so. The very business transacted in the Mining Exchange renders it inconsistent to expect such a reformation from that quarter; and I have ample facts before me to prove that moderate good mines are run down and depreciated, and others of no value kept at a high premium, by representations of parties connected with the Mining Exchange, to suit their interest; therefore, it is evident that the capitalist must take other more independent and disinterested means of obtaining information, when he intends to invest in mining.

The following hints may be useful:—No reports from interested parties should be noticed. A distant but efficient practical person, or, say a miner of some reputation, should be selected to make such a report. Again, it should not be made a *sine quâ non* that the parties holding the sett be managers; let this depend on the essential qualifications.

These, and a number of other abuses, could be corrected to a very great degree, if capitalists were, on every occasion, a little more guarded. A committee of about half-a-dozen qualified and independent gentlemen, to examine all the prospectuses coming out, before they be rendered legitimate specs, would not only cure some of the evils, but would be the means of supporting, and give greater encouragement to, legitimate mining.—*Truro, June* 20.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINING ASSOCIATION.—The mines of this company comprise in extent full 1000 acres, and are held under lease from the Crown. The property has long been known for its rich metalliferous products of lead, although it is within a comparatively recent period that mining operations have been conducted upon a scale commensurate with their acknowledged value. The mines lie in a clay-slate, rising into lofty mountains, affording an abundant supply of water-power, and offering peculiar facilities for economical working. They have been inspected and approved of by Mr. J. H. Hitchins and Mr. Ennor. Esgair Mwyn has been always considered the richest. By reference to the returns made at the Office of the Woods and Forests it yielded 7000 tons a year with very inadequate machinery—the main cause of abandonment being the very excessive and almost prohibitory royalty of 5*l.* per ton. They are now secured on very satisfactory terms. In addition to the fortune realised by Earl Powis and others in the lead mines of South Wales, and more especially Cardiganshire, Sir Hugh Middleton was solely enabled, by the large profits he derived from them, to construct the New River. The Cwmystwith Mine, in 10 years, ending 1846, returned upwards of 100,000*l.* The Lisburne Mines, upon a trifling outlay, have divided 64,000*l.*; in fact, every lead mine in the district that has been judiciously wrought has proved successful. The ore is shipped from Aberystwith, to which there are excellent roads, and only a short distance. The late proprietors completed a considerable portion of preparatory work, and erected proper machinery, all of which are now available. It is proposed to work them by the issue of 10,000 shares, of 2*l.* each capital, without further call on the proprietary. Certificates of not less than five shares each will be issued. No allotments will be made, but parties applying will receive a letter to the bankers, entitling them, on payment of the 2*l.* per share, to participate in the dividends when they may become payable. A large portion has already been distributed, and the share-list is expected to be completed shortly.

The *Sacramento Transcript*, of May 1, says that four persons engaged in a gulch, at Placerville, are taking out daily $1000, or $250 each. One man, named Pool, with his partner, took out, in one afternoon, 70 ozs. Other claims in the neighbourhood are paying from $400 to $600 per day.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Hinks, of Birmingham, Warwick, manufacturer, for certain improvements in the construction of metallic reels for winding cotton, silk, and other threads, and in machinery for making the same.

T. Crook, of Preston, Lancaster, manufacturer, and J. Mason, of Preston, warper, for certain improvements in looms for weaving.

F. J. S. Hepburn, of Notting-hill-terrace, Middlesex, captain, H P. unattached, for improvements in the manufacture of carriages and other vehicles.

G. Ermen, of Manchester, cotton-spinner and manufacturer, for certain improvements in the method of, and apparatus for finishing yarns or threads.

P. Durand, of Rue Maragrand, Paris, merchant, for improvements in communicating intelligence.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

W. G. Merton, Burnham, Bucks, equilibrium lubricator.—W. S. Adams, Haymarket, tap.—G. F. Eckstein, High Holborn, kitchen range.—E. W. Winfield, Birmingham, chain.—R. Best, Birmingham, glass-holder nozzle for candle lamps.—D. Collins, Oxford-street, four-folding portmanteau.—W. M. Mayes, Boston, floor-ram.—W. Elgood and Co., Leicester, Le Capôt.—J. Lee, Bread-street Hill, life-preserving and swimming vest.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

A. Saxon, Middleton, throstle bobbin.—J. Harding, Exeter, safety bracelet; also double or safety snap.—J. Mason, Brompton, shirt.—R. A. Peacock, Slyne Lodge, near Lancaster, culvert for railways and other engineering works, and more especially for sewers for the drainage of cities, towns, and other places and districts.—L. Hicks, Briggate, Leeds, elastic ribbed waistband for drawers.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET London, June 20, 1851.

	per ton.
ENGLISH IRON. *a*	
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 5–5 7 6
Nail rods	6 2 6–6 5
Hoops	7 0 0–7 5
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–7 17 6
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 10 0–4 15
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde ... *net cash*	1 19 6–2 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs in Glasgow	2 15 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Rails	5 10 0
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 10–11 12 6
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	—
Gourieff	—
Archangel	—
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	14 10 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9½
Tough cake ... *per ton*	84 0 0
Tile	£83 0 0
Old copper *e* ... *per lb.*	8½d
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½d
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	*Cwt.* 1 12 0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig ... *per ton*	17 0 0
Sheet	18 10 0
Pipe	19 0 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	24 0 0
Patent shot	20 10 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	17 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block ... *per cwt.*	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 10 0
FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	4 0 0
Straits	4 0 0
TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke ... *per box*	1 5 6
IC Charcoal	1 11 0
IX ditto	1 17 0
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused ... *per ton*	14 12 6
Ditto, to arrive	14 15 0
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet ... *per ton*	21 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o* ... *per lb.*	*3s. 9d.*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.: *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

WELSH BAR-IRON is dull of sale, but a good business has been done in railway iron, and purchases cannot be made so well by 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton as last week; some large transactions have taken place at 5*l.*, free on board in Wales. The shipments to Calcutta from the ports of London and Liverpool, for the month ending June 17, were 741 tons bar-iron.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON.—The makers are tolerably full of orders. The exports to Calcutta, for the month ending 17th June, are 104 tons of sheets and hoops.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON is without alteration, although some of the favourite brands are more in demand. No. 1 American brands may be quoted at 40*s.* 6*d.*, storekeepers' warrants, free on board at Glasgow; mixed numbers—viz., three-fifths No. 1, two fifths No. 3, ordinary brands, storekeepers' warrants, free on board, at 40*s.*

SWEDISH IRON.—No transactions have transpired.—SWEDISH STEEL is quite neglected.

COPPER is in good demand. The exports to Calcutta from London and Liverpool for the month ending June 17 are bolt tile 34 tons, sheet 102 tons.

BRITISH TIN is more enquired after.

FOREIGN TIN.—Some large parcels of Banca have changed hands; there are buyers at 80*s.*, sellers at 81*s.*

SPELTER.—There have been 50 tons disposed of at 14*l.* 15*s.*, late shipment from the German ports, and 25 tons on the spot at 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Exports to Calcutta during the month ending June 17, 221.

LEAD may be quoted at 10*s.* per ton cheaper. Exports to Calcutta from London and Liverpool for the month ending June 17, 112 tons pig-lead.

TIN-PLATES.—A good business doing. Exports to Calcutta from London and Liverpool, for month ending June 17, 2020 boxes.

GLASGOW, JUNE 16.—The very low prices lately ruling for Scotch pig-iron have caused a considerable increase in the demand for consumption, and a large and steady business has again been transacted during the last month; the shipments, which usually show a large falling off in May, have continued greatly in excess of May 1850, and the total shipments from January to May inclusive, are quite unparalleled—showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over that period last year. The low rates, and the reduction of the charges of carriage, we believe, will cause Scotch pig to be used much more extensively in distant markets than hitherto. At the present time there are 112 furnaces in blast in Scotland, and the average number blowing this year, until the end of May, has been 109.

General Shipments of Pig-iron.

	1850.	1851.		1850.	1851.
January ... *Tons*	18,851	28,599	April ... *Tons*	42,277	52,160
February	17,345	31,247	May	33,906	50,470
March	32,436	54,032			
Totals ... *Tons*				144,815	216,508

The shipments of pig-iron from Liverpool to New York, in the five months ending May, 1850, were 3710 tons, and in the same period of 1851, 9031 tons.

The average cash price, against shipment, of mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, during the first five months of 1850, was 45*s.* 11*d.* per ton, and the like period of 1851, 41*s.* 8*d.* per ton. The average cash price in May, 1850, was 45*s.*; and in May, 1851, 40*s.* 1*d.* per ton.—The prices current are: bars, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; nail-rods, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; sheets, 7*l.* 10*s.*; hoops, 7*l.* 10*s.*—4 per cent. discount for cash.—Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, 39*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per ton; No. 1, good brands, ditto, 40*s.* to 40*s.* 6*d.*; No. 1, Gartsherrie, ditto, 41*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.*; No. 1, Forth, free on board Frith of Forth, 43*s.*; No. 1, Kinneil, ditto, 42*s.* 6*d.*—nett cash against shipment.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4.—The Iron market generally is dull and unsettled: 500 to 600 tons Scotch pig sold at $19 to $19.50, six months; 150 tons English bars, $34; and a cargo of 330 tons Swedes, just arrived, on private terms. Imports of iron from Jan. 1 to May 31:—From foreign ports: Bar, 24,248 tons; pig, 20,286 tons, and 311,692 bundles. Sales of 75 cases new copper sheathing, for which there is a good demand, were made at 21 c.; yellow metal is steady at 16½ c.; the last sales of Chile pig were made at 17⅝ c., six months.

MINES.—A better feeling, in its most tangible shape—that of purchases—has pervaded our market this week; and in dividend mines, in particular, there is not only a considerable augmentation in the demand, but also in the amount of business transacted, and at increased prices, which will exercise a favourable influence also upon solid concerns approaching to that state when risk of the loss of capital is no longer an element for consideration. We cannot add that much of this business has been transacted on the Mining Exchange, and, consequently, the quotations we are able to give of the value of shares must still be in a state of imperfection, and will remain so as long as the brokers and dealers are under no obligation to register their transactions—a state of things we trust to see remedied. In the other classes of mines absolutely nothing is doing, and, for the time, the capital expended on them is lost.

It is understood that the Mining Exchange Committee are going to convene a meeting of its members, for the purpose of forming new rules and regulations, so as to meet the liberal feeling expressed by its members and those who are desirous of joining an institution so absolutely necessary to promote the mining interest, and increase the facilities for the purchase and sale of shares, which the large amount of business now done in the London market stands so much in need of.

In the Metal Market, there is a decided improvement in Tin: British is in demand, and some considerable dealings have taken place in Foreign. About 4000 slabs of Banca were sold at 81*s.* (three months prompt), and yesterday 160 slabs of Straits realised 80*s.* 6*d.*—Tin Plates are in fair demand.—Copper very firm, and in good request.—Lead dull of sale, and prices lower.—We are also pleased to find that, at the Redruth ticketing for copper ore, on Thursday, although the average produce was the highest we have had for 1851, the standard advanced from the sale of the preceding month's ore about 1, and on the sale of the 12th nearly ½.

The arrivals in London include—from Adelaide, 7969 ingots 1462 tiles of copper, 1449 bags of copper ore; Sydney, 1080 bags of copper ore, 20 tons of copper regulus; Hamburg, 10 casks of copperas; Valparaiso, 24 tons of copper regulus; Ceylon, 372 barrels and 230 casks of plumbago; Antwerp, 75 barrels 1 case of zinc, 62 casks of spelter, 33 casks of nails, and 40 casks of oxide of zinc; Penang, 1929 slabs of tin; Rouen, 1455 plates of zinc; Gottenburg, 1833 bundles of steel; 2061 bars of iron; Rotterdam, 16 casks of plumbago; Carthagena, 2695 pigs of lead, and 800 bars; Stettin, 5864 plates of zinc.

At Liverpool—from Trieste, 190 cases of steel in transit; Genoa, 740 bars of railway iron; Stettin, 5523 plates of spelter; Carthagena, 60 tons of lead, 25 tons of copper ore, and 394 bars of copper; Constantinople, 250 tons of mineral ore.

At Hull—from Hamburg, 663 plates and 947 cakes of spelter, and 20 casks of manganese; East Ries, 4728 plates of bloom iron; Stettin, 69 casks of plumbago; Bremen, 8 casks of manganese; Gottenburg, 39 plates of iron, and 3535 bars of iron; Antwerp, 10 casks and 6 cases zinc.

The price of gold in bars (standard) was 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz.; silver in bars (ditto), 5*s.* 0½*d.* per oz.; and new dollars, 4*s.* 11½*d.* per oz.

East Wheal Rose sold 104 tons of lead ore; and the Tamar Mines 112 tons—the latter fetching 18*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

The ticketings for 90 tons of Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 10*l.* 12*s.* by the Tamar Smelting Company, to 11*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* by Walker, Parker, and Co.—Two parcels of Newtonard's lead ore were sold—20 tons at 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton, and 25 tons, at 10*l.* 19*s.* per ton.

The biddings for 25 tons of Allt-y-crib lead ore varied from 9*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, by Pontifex and Wood, to that of Walker, Parker, and Co., 11*l.* 13*s.*

Bwlch Consols sold 45 tons of ore, at 13*l.* 18*s.* per ton.

Court Grange sampled 55 tons.

The black tin sold from Boscean Mine realised 51*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and that from Spearne Consols 50*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

The Tamar Mines sampled a rich parcel of silver-lead ore on the 5th inst., computed 112 tons. The lode driving south in the 205 fm. level is 1 ft. wide, a rich bunch of ore. In the 160 it is 2½ ft. wide, orey throughout, saving work.

At the Levant meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from last account, 737*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; ores sold, 4770*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; sundries, 120*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*=5628*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 4134*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; dividend of 5*l.* per share, 800*l.*: leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 693*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

At Wheal Spearne Consols quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand at the last account, 354*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; tin sold, 1967*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; sundries received, 3*s.* 8*d.*=2322*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—Labour costs to the end of March, 1058*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; coals, 93*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 218*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; stamps' rent, 12*s.* 7*d.*=1371*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*: leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers, 951*l.* 6*s.*—less dividend now declared, 640*l.*, leaves a balance to next account, 311*l.* 6*s.*; the profit on the three months' working being 696*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* A dividend was made of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share.

At East Pool meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for April and May showed—Ores sold, 1540*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; water drainage, 120*l.*=1660*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*—Balance from last the account, 138*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; costs and merchants' bills, 1423*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 98*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*—the profit for the two months being 236*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

At the Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 147*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; copper ore sold from Tywarnhayle, 3278*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; mundic, 23*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; copper ore from Nancekuke, 219*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; lead ore, 315*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*=3985*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—To Tywarnhayle cost for March and April, 3416*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; Nancekuke ditto, 416*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*: leaving balance in hand to next account, 151*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*—the profit on the two months' working being 4*l.* 3*d.* 2*d.* The 90 east has, for 25 fms. long, passed through a good course of ore, the end now yielding from 5 to 6 tons per fm. Bennett's shaft is down 7 fms. under the 90, in a good course of ore, yielding at present only 2 tons of ore per fathom, having been partly disordered by capel. In the 80 west a lode has been discovered going off south, producing 3 tons per fm. Nancekuke lead workings present a favourable appearance, and the report altogether is encouraging as regards the prospects and returns in future.

At the general meeting of Stray Park, Camborne Vean, and Wheal Francis adventurers, on the 13th inst., the accounts for the two months ending April showed:—

Balance against adventurers March 1		£183	19 2
Tutwork cost, March and April		436	3 10
Merchants' Bills " "		250	7 1
Tribute pay on ores sold April 3	£123 6 5		
Subsist advanced ditto	149 15 4		
Lord's dues payable ditto	28 3 8	—301	5 5
Loss in Wheal Francis during March and April		30	2 11
Total		£1201	18 5
By sale of copper ores, April 3 (188 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs.)	£676 9 6		
Balance against company	525 8 11	—£1201	18 5

June 5—By copper ores, Stray Park (210 tons 15 cwts.) ... £846 16 4
" " Wheal Francis (163 tons) ... 642 17 6

An application having been submitted to the meeting, through Mr. Vawdrey, from the adventurers in Camborne Consols, for the use of two fields comprised in Stray Park sett, contiguous to their mine, through which they require a right of way, in order to accelerate and facilitate their operations in Sir Richard Vivian's land; the committee were empowered to grant the ground in question to the Camborne Consols, on tribute, on such terms as the committee may deem fair and reasonable. The monthly report is inserted among our Mining Correspondence.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 8*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; tin and copper ore sold, 1874*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*=1883*l.* 14*s.*—Labour cost, April and May, 1402*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; merchants' bills, 323*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; lords' dues, 93*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance in hand to next account, 64*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*—the profit on the two months being 72*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The purser and manager congratulated the adventurers on the improved state of their property, handing them a more favourable report than for a considerable time past. The improvements are in the 100, east of Pryce's sump, where the lode is rich for tin, worth full 40*l.* per fathom. This, like some of their former discoveries, is quite unaccountable—there being no traces whatever of any valuable mineral in the level above beyond a gossan lode. The 80, near Hope's shaft, is a rich course of ore, traversing south of the shaft, worth 40*l.* to 45*l.* per fm., and a large course, traversing north, worth 15*l.* per fm. The tribute ground is more productive. From the back of this level is taken more than half their tin and ore.

At the United Mines meeting, Tavistock, on Tuesday, G. Pridham, Esq., in the chair, upwards of 800 out of 1024 shares were represented by parties present. The cost-book and vouchers were produced, together with a statement of liabilities and the agent's report—all which will be found in our columns. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. If the discovery in the 40 holds good, it will very shortly change the financial position of the company. The engine-shaft is completed to the 80, and the western level cleared; the lode in the end is from 8 to 10 ft. big; the level east is forthwith to be driven, where they have two unusually fine lodes east of the cross-course. The prospects are exceedingly promising.

At the Weston Lead Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Cash received, 215*l.*; calls, 149*l.* 15*s.*=364*l.* 15*s.*—Costs to this date, 296*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; sundry charges and payments, 47*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance in hand to next account, 21*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; add arrears due, 118*l.* 5*s.*; call made, 19th instant, 150*l.*=289*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* assets. The liabilities are—Mine costs, 7th June, 81*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; estimate for the ensuing two months, 170*l.*: leaving balance in favour of the mine, 38*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Adam Murray, jun., was present, and handed in his report, which will be found in another column, giving also most satisfactory verbal explanations. A call of 5*s.* per share was made, and a resolution passed that interest at 5 per cent. per annum be charged upon the arrears; and that all shares not paid upon by the 1st Aug. be absolutely forfeited.

At the monthly meeting of the Kirkcudbrightshire Mining Company, on Tuesday, the accounts for May were examined and passed, showing—Balance last account, 1*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; cost for May, 538*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*=540*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*—Lead ore sold 1st May, 424*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance against the mine, 115*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; against which there was sold a cargo of ore on the 29th of May, value about 424*l.*, and another cargo of 40 tons, shipped on the 12th inst., estimated at 420*l.*, the cost of raising which had been already charged in May and previous months. In May there were above 63 tons of ore raised and paid for.

At the Rhoswydol Lead Mines meeting, on Tuesday, James Whitmore, Esq., in the chair, Capt. Matthew Francis, who had been engaged to inspect the mines, read his report, when it was resolved that the work in the levels should be continued, as recommended by Capt. Francis, and from the improvements and discoveries recently made, it is fully anticipated that the whole of the preparatory outlay will be defrayed, and profits realised within a short period from this date. Since the meeting took place, the manager has reported that the lode in Davies's level is increased to 2 feet wide. [Capt. Francis's report will be found in another column.]

At the Dyfngwm Lead Mines meeting, on Tuesday, Patrick Douglas Haden, Esq., in the chair, Captain M. Francis, who had been deputed to inspect these mines, attended, and read his report, which was considered satisfactory. In the discussion that ensued, it was elicited from Captain Francis that the bodies of lead discovered in sinking the Delife shaft 42 fms. deep, would, when the levels are extended, yield from the stopes several thousand pounds per annum profit. It was finally resolved to carry out the works in the manner recommended—viz., by reaching with all dispatch a 52 fm. level on the Delife lode, and a 30 fm. level on the Esgargaled lode, and by cross-cutting from the deep of the Delife to the great Esgargaled lode.—[Capt. Francis's report is inserted amongst our Mining Correspondence.]

The North Wheal Robert quarterly meeting, yesterday, went off very satisfactorily. The accounts were passed, and a call of 10*s.* per share was made. The report appeared in last week's Journal.

At the Merllyn Mine two-monthly general meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 228*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and a balance of assets over liabilities of 293*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The question of a steam-engine was left for the consideration of the committee of management. The agent's report will be found in another column.

At Wheal Langmaid meeting, the accounts to the end of April showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 64*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, with arrears due upon calls, 72*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, amounting to 137*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* assets. A special meeting is about to be convened, to consider the forfeiture of all shares in arrear. Capt. Lean was instructed to inspect and report upon the actual state of the concern, which he complied with on the 2d inst., and then furnished a full report of the underground workings and prospects, which are that at the bottom level they have intersected a slate-coloured flookan, 1 foot wide, running nearly north and south, and dipping west 2 ft. in a fathom: 29 fms. have been explored on its course northward, and the flookan presents the same character throughout—a few specks of lead, but not a lead lode. In the level above, the same results have attended the drivings on this flookan. Capt. Lean concludes by the following advice:—"Drive a cross-cut west to prove it, and if nothing better is discovered than you

have been driving on, the sooner you wind up the concern the better, for to go on thus is nothing better than a wilful waste of money; neither will you see your money back, if you wait until doomsday."

At East Wheal Margaret meeting, on the 11th inst., the accounts showed —Labour cost from December to end March, 271*l.* 5s. 4d.; engine, 38-inch cylinder, 365*l.*; materials, 282*l.* 14s. 1d.; engineer, 69*l.*; merchants' bills, 269*l.* 8s. 9d.; lease and expenses, 85*l.*; carriage, 24*l.* 16s. 5d.=1367*l.* 4s. 7d. —By call, 512*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 855*l.* 4s. 7d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Capt. Treweeke's salary, as manager, was fixed at 4*l.* 4s. per month; Mr. Thomas Treweeke, the purser, at 4*l.* 4s.; and Capt. B. Michell, the resident agent, 6*l.* 6s. per month. All the necessary erections have been completed, engine set to work to drain the water from bottom, and shafts to the following depths:—Wheal Mirth, 13 fathoms; engine-shaft, on caunter lode, 16 fms.; Curgenvin's, 16 fms.; all done within the short space of five months; the size, character, and value of the mine, and the lodes passing through it, will as speedily be developed. They are in a good mining district, so that every reasonable expectation of success may be entertained.

At East Wheal Russell meeting, on Thursday, D. Halket, Esq., in the chair, the accounts showed—By calls, 1700*l.*; discounts, 28*l.* 18s. 3d.= 1728*l.* 18s. 3d.—Office expenses, 40*l.*; printing, stationery, &c., 24*l.* 16s. 3d.; mine cost and materials to end Jan., 613*l.* 19s. 11d.; ditto to end of April, 617*l.* 6s. 1d.: leaving a balance to next account of 432*l.* 16s. A call was made of 1s. 6d. per share (300*l.*) making the assets, 732*l.* 16s.— Liabilities to merchants, 227*l.* 4s. 5d.; labour cost for May, 93*l.* 4s. 6d.; purchase of a new 40-inch engine (half payable in three months, and the remainder in six months from date of delivery), 1150*l.*: makes a total of 1470*l.* 8s. 11d., being 737*l.* 12s. 11d. beyond the assets. The report is inserted in another column.

At the Boringdon Park meeting, on Thursday, D. Halket, Esq., in the chair, the accounts showed—By calls, 1024*l.*; discounts, &c., 6*l.* 11s. 6d.= 1030*l.* 11s. 6d.—Office expenses, 25*l.*; printing, stationery, &c., 23*l.* 0s. 9d.; working cost to end Jan., 284*l.* 10s. 2d.; cost to end April, 414*l.* 10s. 6d.: leaves balance to next account, 283*l.* 10s. 1d. The liabilities to end May being 29*l.* 1s. 9d., upwards of 15 tons of rich ore will be sold in July. A new 40-inch steam-engine has been contracted for at 1150*l.*, one-half payable in three months, and the other in six months from date of delivery; the expense of which will be divided between the East Boringdon and this company. The agent's report will be found in another column. The committee congratulated the shareholders upon the favourable position of the concern; they state that it may be considered a safe investment, and not a speculation. Since last meeting the adit level had been driven 35 fms., leaving backs which will yield a good quantity of rich silver-lead ore. The engine is expected to go to work in five weeks. About 15 tons of rich ore, and several tons of coarser quality, will be ready for market in the course of next month; consequently, no call is required, and the committee conclude by hoping that such a step may not be again necessary.

At the East Wheal Rashleigh first two-monthly general meeting, held on Monday, the accounts produced were audited and passed, showing—Mine cost to end of April, 99*l.* 13s. 1d.—By first call, 100*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 6s. 11d. A call of 1s. per share was made, to meet the ensuing two months' cost. The report is among our Mining Correspondence.

The accounts to be submitted to the forthcoming quarterly meeting of the Callington Mines Company show:—

Balance brought from last account			£2114 15 3
January cost	£824 12 8		
,, Kelly Bray	73 4 0	—£897 16 8	
February cost	987 5 10		
,, Kelly Bray	83 3 8	—1070 14 6	
March cost	1028 6 6		
,, Kelly Bray	83 17 2	—1112 3 8	—3080 14 10
Interests and discounts			15 12 10
Disbursements—Directors' attendances, 62*l.* 10s.; London management, 50*l.*; auditors, 21*l.*			133 10 0
Total			£5344 12 11
January returns silver-lead ore		£795 10 2	
February ,, ,,		791 3 0	
March ,, ,,		778 12 11	—£2365 6 1
Reserve fund, amount transferred			619 1 5
Balance carried down			2360 5 5
Total			£5344 12 11

By March subsist, 56*l.* 10s.—100 tons copper ore on sale., and about 45 tons of lead ore will be sampled this week.

The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125, is 14 in. wide—spar, white iron, and stones of lead, and is more promising to become a paying lode than ever There is a general improvement in this level, where ground is opening in sundry places that will work at a moderate tribute.

At Copper Bottom Mine, the report of Capts. John Richards and Craze, of the progress made in the last six months' working, is so satisfactory and explanatory, that it would be desirable to see the same mode adopted more generally than it is, showing the judicious system of working that has been observed upon every lode, and explaining the extent of work done in every level, which cannot fail of being very satisfactory to the distant shareholder. The result of these operations is that the south lode is improved in the bottom of the 50, east and west of engine-shaft, in the winzes below the 10 and 20, east of Paull's shaft, and also in the adit and 10 west. The stopes east and west of the 20 winze have already yielded 200*l.* worth of ore, and now worth 15*l.* per fm. On the north lode, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is much improved in the 30; it is increased in size, yielding good work. In May's shaft, under the 20, it is very encouraging. Between the 10 and adit, upon a south branch, some rich ore ground has been laid open, that will assist the future samplings. The returns of copper ore since the end of Dec. have been 301*l.* 8s. 2d. already credited, and 277*l.* 16s. for May, to be so in the next account. A judicious estimate of the work contemplated, and expense for several months to come, accompanies the report, the whole of which is, doubtless, necessary for the welfare of the concern. It is so practically shown to be so, that we doubt not it will be adopted. The mine is represented to be in its infancy; very little done in the western ground, which is likely to prove a valuable mineral field when properly developed. The average gettings for Jan. and Feb. were—tutworkmen, 1*l.* 17s. 10d.; tributers, 1*l.* 19s. Should present prospects continue, the returns are likely to greatly assist the expenditure, which averages about 300*l.* per month.

A splendid lode has been discovered at Devon Great Consols, about 500 fms. south of Wheal Fanny, composed of the finest gossan, equal to any yet seen at any part of the mine, with green, black, and yellow ore, mundic, and spar—altogether a very fine lode.

At Alfred Consols Mine, the 80 east is considerably improved; in the bottom of Wyld's shaft the lode is 2½ ft. wide, orey. The next report is anxiously looked for; it is sinking under the 70 fm. level. The pitches are looking extremely well—the average being 2s. 10d. in 1*l.*

At Cefn Bruno, the 24 is turning out 2½ tons of lead ore per fm.—this is 9 fms. long west of shaft, and appears lengthening away westward.

At Caradon Wood Lead Mine, the operations progress very satisfactorily. The principal lode is a remarkably fine one; and very sanguine anticipations of the profitable results are entertained by all experienced miners who have seen it. The advantages of ample water-power are also very important.

At Cwmystwith, the lode in Penglan's shaft is 4 ft. with fine spots of ore. In the 40 fm. level, on Pugh's side, ground not quite so easy, and no appearance of a lode.

Capt. Spargo repudiates the insinuations of "Watchman," in last week's Journal, and has forwarded a report from Great Wheal Tonkin, in justification of what he has asserted respecting that sett. We must say that we have never received a letter or report from Capt. Spargo without being requested to append his name thereto, and, when omitted, it has been owing to the exactions of the Stamp-office authorities, who will not allow reports to be authenticated without the payment of a duty.

At North Tamar Consols, they have cut a lode of very rich silver-lead in the rise going up from the 10 fm. level to the adit.

From Stanagwyn a box, containing samples of the attle, refuse ore, &c., as been received in London, at once establishing the proof of value. Some of the stones of ore were greatly admired, and have attracted the notice of every one who has seen them. The sale of the first parcel will, however, be the real test, and prove who is right and who wrong—the ragging is valued at 4*l.* 15s. 6d. per ton, and the hutch-work about 3*l.* When such practical men are obstinate *pro* and *con.*, this alone can decide. At present there does appear an extraordinary discrepancy in the statements; both sides had, therefore, better patiently await the result, rather than indulge in bickerings of any sort.

At Wheal Venton, in the 30 north the lode is 6 feet big, a sample from which proves by assay worth 60 per cent. for lead, and 19 ozs. of silver to the ton; the lode south is not yet cut. The shaft is down about 3¾ fms. below this level.

Devon Consols, Trelawny, Tincroft, South Tamar, and Cook's Kitchen are in considerable demand, owing to the improved state of the mines.

The shares transfered on the Mining Exchange this week are—Alfred Consols, from 15½ to 16; Wheal Tremayne, 20¾ to 21½; Cefn Bruno, 54; East Daren, 30.

In Foreign Mines, shares have been transferred in Annatto Bay at 6, 6½; Cobre, 40, 41; Liguanea, 3, 3½; St. John del Rey, 18⅜, ¾, ex. div.; United Mexican, 2¾, ⅞, 3.

From Linares, we learn that the sinking of San Thomas's engine-shaft is going on very satisfactorily; it is down 5½ fms. below the 45 fm. level. The cross-cut in the 55 is within 2 fms. from being under said shaft; the level west is worth 3 tons per fm., east 6 tons. The driving last month was 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., which produced 24 tons of lead ore. The bottoms of the old men's workings show a fine lode, worth at least 6 tons per fm. The tribute department is doing well—12 contracts average 31s. per ton, dressing included. The raisings for May were 142 tons, and that quantity is expected for June. Ore weighed in stock, 33½ tons; pig-lead smelted, 21½ tons.

The Mexican Company held their adjourned annual general meeting on Wednesday, John Oliver Hanson, Esq., in the chair when the accounts, examined and attested by the auditors, were produced, showing that of the 5s. call, made 16th January, 68 proprietors, holding 3155 shares, had responded thereto; while 54, holding 1936, had not done so; a notice was agreed to be sent them, giving 14 days only to pay it, otherwise they would be declared forfeited. The loss sustained in 1850 appears to be 2176*l.* Mr. Fenochio had offered to reduce his salary from 800*l.* to 600*l.*, and the expenses in London had been cut down from 500*l.* to 270*l.* per annum. They had an actual balance at the bankers of 532*l.* 2s. 3d., and 22*l.* 9s. 9d. at the Bank of England, besides 500*l.* invested in Exchequer Bills on the Trustees' Indemnity Fund. They had no liabilities, except six months' notice to their agent in case of recall, who had $4500 in hand, and if the buscones worked steadily, he might go on for a couple of years without funds from here. Starling Benson, Esq., was re-elected auditor, and Nehemiah Griffiths, a director, unanimously.

In our Journal of the 19th April, we announced the departure of Mr. Montgomery Martin for Jamaica, to superintend the mines taken by the Annatto Bay Mining Association, and we are now enabled to furnish extracts from the advices received, both from that gentleman and Captain Harper, dated 21st May; the former, after announcing his arrival, states that the Cornish miners who accompanied him have been fairly set to work n exploring the Abbey Green Mine, upon which all efforts are for the preient to be concentrated, and that the work was proceeding with great acsivity. They had succeeded in opening a large lode of rich copper of the t' peacock" character, so greatly prized by miners, and resembling very 'much the produce of the celebrated Burra Burra Mine. Being a mountainous district, it is believed that great masses of ore will be extracted with much facility at a comparatively small cost; and as at the period of these advices a considerable quantity of ore had already been dressed for shipment to this country, there is now every reasonable probability that the speculation, undertaken so earnestly by this company, of exploring the mineral resources of the colony will soon be most profitably developed. Captain Harper, the mining engineer of the company, fully confirms Mr. Martin's report, and adds as his opinion that the ore of this mine is of the same metallic deposit as that of the Cobre Mine, on the opposite coast.

Some idea may be formed of the progress of South Australia from the following official return of the value of copper exported in 1850, valued at 75*l.* per ton:—

To Singapore	*Tons*	722	4	1	27	£54,166 16 10
England		541	13	1	9	40,624 19 10
Calcutta		274	0	0	0	20,550 0 0
Bombay		247	0	2	15	18,527 7 6
Madras		114	8	1	9	8,581 4 9
Batavia		20	0	0	0	1,500 0 0
Mauritius		6	8	2	0	481 17 6
Neighbouring colonies		278	15	2	0	20,908 2 4
Total	*Tons*	2204	10	3	4	£165,340 8 9

The official returns of the total value of the imports of South Australia for 1850, set down the sum of 800,000*l.*, the imports exceeding the exports by 300,000*l.*

From Sydney, we learn that smelting operations were being carried on to a great extent—not merely the produce of New Zealand and South Australia, as heretofore, but the ores of the province. Sydney was about to have its weekly sales of copper as well as wool and tallow. The smelting is carried on at the mines, whereby a heavy amount of cartage is saved, and mines heretofore profitless on this account are now being worked with advantage.

From Perth (Western Australia), under date 7th March, we learn that the Geraldine Mining Company are about to enter into a contract with a French firm, who will purchase of from about 1000 to 3000 tons of lead ore annually, their object being to import the ore for the purpose of converting it into white lead, having discovered a process by which that article of commerce can be procured from the rough ore, instead of, as hitherto, preparing it from the smelted metal.

From Calcutta, it is reported that the price of copper had been affected by supplies from Australia.

The Pacha has granted to a Sicilian merchant a mine of sulphur in Upper Egypt, at Bahar el Sefingue, between the city of Keneh and the Red Sea. Report says, that on account of the low rate of labour, and its great abundance, it can be exported at a cost considerably lower than any hitherto produced.

We understand that the Government of the Duchy of Modena has granted to some French capitalists in Paris the right of exploring and working, for 16 years, all the mineral veins in the provinces of Lunigiana, Massa, and Garfagnana, with the exception of the lignite mine of Castiglione, which is at present at work. The concessionaires have the right of discovery on private property. As soon as the company shall be formed, the Minister of Finances is authorised to subscribe for a given number of shares for Government account. The royalties for the first ten years are 1-20th, and for the subsequent six 1-10th on the nett profit. Some copper lodes have been explored in the provinces of Lunigiana and Garfagnana: about 1700*l.* has been expended on them. According to assay, the produce of copper has varied from 58½ to 24½ per cent. A lead mine has likewise been opened, which contains about 39 per cent. of lead, with 5 ozs. of silver to the ton. Several lodes of copper, manganese, iron, both magnetic and hematite, as well as argentiferous lead ore, have been discovered in the same district, but have not yet been developed. It is calculated that from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* will be necessary to be subscribed, in order fully to test the capabilities of the several workings.

The parties interested in the Company of Copper Miners of England Bill met yesterday before the Committee of the House of Lords on standing orders, the Earl of Redesdale in the chair, when the standing orders were declared to have been complied with.

The official manager of the Duisberg Iron-Works Company and his solicitor, with several parties interested in the winding-up of this unfortunate undertaking, attended before his Honour (Master Humphrys) yesterday, for the purpose of settling the list of contributories; but, when the proceedings had commenced, exception was taken by one of the alleged contributories to the form of notice he had received. This led to an examination of several other notices, when it appeared that the service of all of them had been illegal and imperfect; and the result was that no proceeding could take place, and an adjournment became necessary, in order to afford the official manager an opportunity of serving notices *de novo*. The expense of the original service he will, of course, have to defray out of his own pocket.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state that mining shares are, without exception, dull, and that there is a general disinclination either to buy or sell, there being few speculative holders, and not many who are inclined to increase their investments.

There has been rather more business in bank shares this week, and Australasia and British North American shares command higher rates. The sales include: Bank of Australasia (40*l.* paid), 34, 33¾; British North American (50*l.* paid), 45¾, 46; Commercial of London (20*l.* paid), 25¼; London Joint Stock (10*l.* paid), 18¼; London and Westminster (20*l.* paid), 27½, 28¼; National Provincial of England (35*l.* paid), 40½; Provincial of Ireland (25*l.* paid), 44, 43¾; Union of Australia 25*l.* paid), 35; ditto (2*l.* 10s. paid), 3¼; Union of London (10*l.* paid), 12¾.

Prices of dock shares range much the same as last week, being quoted as follows:—Commercial Stock, 84; East and West India, 144; London, 113 to ½; St. Katharine, 77; Southampton, 15.

Steam-boat shares are little altered, though the inquiry has been slacker of late. General Steam Navigation shares are quoted at 28½, ½; Peninsular and Oriental, 69, 70, ex. div.; ditto new, 9¾, ¼; Royal Mail Steam, 76, 75½.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted as follows in the official list:—Assam Tea Company, 9; Australian Agricultural, 15; Australian Trust, 20; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 25; Canada Company, 46¼; ditto, Five per Cent. Bonds, 95¾; Hudson's Bay Stock, 205; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23¾; South Australian, 24; Van Diemen's Land, 1.

In insurance shares the change is limited to an improvement in the Alliance, which is quoted 21¾; and ditto Marine, 37½.

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

As Charged at Stray Park Mines in the following months:—

DESCRIPTION.	MARCH.	APRIL.
Coal, carriage included ..... per ton	14s 0d	12s 6d
Timber, balk ..... per foot	—	0 9
,, birch	—	1 8
Iron, common ..... per cwt.	5 6	—
,, hoop	9 6	9 6
Steel	—	40 0
Chain, second-hand	11 0	—
Nails	15 6	—
Leads, sheet	—	25 8
Tallow	—	40 0
Candles ..... per doz.	4 6	4 6
Powder ..... per 100 lbs.	—	34 0
Padlocks, two keys ..... per doz.	10 0	—
Shovels ..... per cwt.	26 0	—
Safety fuse ..... per coil	0 3	0 3

MINING IN IRELAND.—A bill has been lately brought into the House of Commons, by Sir W. Somerville and the Attorney-General for Ireland, to provide facilities for owners or lessees of mines in Ireland to obtain entry on lands for searching for and working such mines. The preamble of the bill states that it would tend to increase the means of employment of the labouring poor if facilities were provided for working mines in Ireland, and that various mines are situate under the surface of lands demised by leases, in which effectual or sufficient powers have not been reserved to the owners or lessees of such mines to search for or work the same. The principal facility to be given will be—power to the owner or lessee of a mine in Ireland, on giving notice to the occupying tenant of the land on which the mine is situate, and depositing with a clerk of the peace the estimated value of the land required for working the mine, to enter on and occupy the portion of land required. The tenant of the land will be enabled to recover adequate damages from the deposit.

LEAD ORES

Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, 11th June.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Newtonards	30	£13 15 0	J. Taylor & Son.
ditto	25	10 19 0	ditto

TICKETINGS FOR 25 TONS SILVER-LEAD ORE FROM ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE.

Bidders.	*Sold at Aberystwith, on the 13th June.*	*Price per Ton.*
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)		£11 13 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.		10 10 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.		11 4 6
Pontifex and Wood		9 8 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.		11 2 0
Thomas Somers		9 9 6
Tamar Smelting Company		10 4 6

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 90 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.

Bidders.	*Douglas, Isle of Man, 17th June.*	*Price per Ton.*
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)		£11 15 6
Mather and Co.		11 5 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.		11 11 0
J. P. Eyton		11 1 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.		11 1 0
Thomas Somers		11 1 6
Tamar Smelting Company		10 12 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.		10 12 6

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 16th of June.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Frongoch	80	£10 10 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwmystwith	60	10 8 6	ditto
Nanteos	40	9 14 6	ditto

Sold at Bagillt, on the 17th of June.

Machynlleth	50	£11 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryn-Arian	26	11 11 6	ditto
Tyddyn-y-Briddall	14	10 15 6	ditto
Wheal Adams	57	6 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

East Wheal Rose	45	£14 5 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	30	13 14 6	ditto
ditto	29	12 13 6	T. Somers.
Tamar	112	18 11 6	ditto
Drigrith	12	12 2 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Ditto	10	8 8 0	ditto.

BLACK TIN

Sold at Chyandour, on the 13th June.

Mine.	*Tons c. qr. lbs.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Amount.*	*Purchasers.*
Boscean	3 8 1 9	£51 10 0	£175 19 0	—Bolitho & Sons.
Spearne Consols	16 5 0 0	50 10 0	820 12 6	— ditto

Mine.	*Cwt. qr. lbs.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Wheal Stanley	4 0 10	£51 0 0	Daubuz.
Ditto	0 1 10	25 0 0	Ditto.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 4, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, June 19.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Devon Gt. Cons. / Wh. Josiah	106	£5 4 6
ditto	99	7 0 0
ditto	97	7 6 0
ditto	96	7 6 0
ditto	79	5 0 6
ditto	77	7 7 6
ditto	76	4 13 6
ditto	72	7 19 0
ditto	70	3 16 0
ditto	67	5 3 6
ditto	66	4 14 6
ditto	64	8 7 6
ditto	55	4 18 0
Wh. Fanny	95	6 4 0
ditto	89	5 4 6
ditto	87	5 10 0
Wh. Maria	62	8 16 6
ditto	58	5 2 6
Wh. Anna Maria	81	5 8 0
ditto	71	4 2 6
ditto	41	3 1 0
West Caradon	96	5 18 6
ditto	66	6 2 6
ditto	48	3 14 6
West Caradon	45	£13 4 0
ditto	43	9 0 0
ditto	42	8 10 0
ditto	38	13 4 0
Marke Valley	100	3 11 0
ditto	88	4 15 0
ditto	84	3 9 0
ditto	16	3 4 6
Fowey Consols	81	6 2 6
ditto	79	6 8 0
ditto	60	5 1 6
Wheal Friendship	93	8 8 0
ditto	89	7 7 6
ditto	35	4 13 6
Holmbush	120	4 0 0
ditto	90	9 9 0
Bedford United	73	8 1 6
ditto	69	6 3 0
Phœnix Mines	72	6 3 0
ditto	36	17 4 0
ditto	32	17 14 0
North Wh. Buller.	40	3 6 0
Heigaston Downs	27	9 0 0
Wheal Gorland	13	5 18 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt Cons. / Wheal Josiah / Wheal Maria / Wheal Fanny / Wh Anna Maria	1608	£9507	5	6	Wheal Friendship	217	£1601	4	0
					Holmbush	210	1330	10	0
					Bedford United	142	1013	16	6
					Phœnix Mines	140	1628	8	0
					North Wh. Buller.	40	132	0	0
West Caradon	378	2991	9	0	Heigaston Downs	27	243	0	0
Marke Valley	288	1114	8	0	Wheal Gorland	13	77	0	6
Fowey Consols	220	1306	4	6					

Average Standard	£ 94 17 0	Average Produce	9¾
Average Price per ton		£6 7 6	
Quantity of Ore	3283 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 315 tons 19 cwts.	
Amount of Money		£20,945 6 0	

LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£100 9 0.—Average Produce..... 8
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 95*l.* 5s.—Produce, 9½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	227	£ 1548 15 1
Vivian and Sons	729	4244 8 1
Freeman and Co.	373	2327 15 3
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	387	2097 19 6
Crown Copper Company	54	415 6 8
Sims, Willyams, & Co.	497	2847 9 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	647	5273 0 8
Schneider and Co.	177	1020 11 3
Mason and Elkington	192	1170 3 9
Total tons	3283	£ 20,945 6 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Lenderyou's Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—United 938—Tresavean 369—Par Consols 320—Wheal Comfort 300—South Caradon 214—South Tolgus 193—Treleigh Consols 88—South Crinnis 77—Roscundle 57—West Wheal Jewel 48—Wheal Mary (Redruth) 43—Richards's Ore 15—Polgooth 8.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 2670 tons (21 cwts.)

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—North Roskear 665—Tincroft 664—North Pool 492—Consolidated Mines 369—Wheal Seton 347—Wheal Basset 319—Fowey Consols 241—South Wheal Frances 229—Grambler and St. Aubyn 30—Crane and Bejawsa 21.—Total, 3377 tons.

At SWANSEA. for Sale 24th June.—Cobre, 94, 90, 73, 68, 56, 7, 5, 102, 100, 67, 15, 6—Berehaven, 127, 126, 80—Knockmahon, 108, 53—Kaw-aw, 58, 50—Waterloo Slag, 54, 10—Aberdovey, 30—Manx, 20, 3.—Total, 1402 tons (21-cwts.)

MINING APPOINTMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

21. Pay at Consols, Comfort, Seton, Pendarves, Tywarnhayle, Agar, Nansegollan, Fowey Consols, Tremayne, Treviskey; setting at Levant.
25. Carn Brea and other mines sampling.
26. Ticketing at Truro—United, South Caradon, and other mines.
27. Pay at Wheal Ellen, Treleigh, North Pool, Tincroft, Great Wheal Alfred, Heigaston Downs; setting at East Crofty.
28. Pay at Tresavean, Trethellan, Grambler, Condurrow, West Seton, Tywarnhayle, South Trelawny, West Alfred, Copper Bottom, Callington Mines, South Frances, North Roskear, and Trelawny.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.—An excellent description of the method of washing for diamonds was given by Dr. Cliffe, in the Journal of the 1st March, embodied in the series of lectures by Prof. Tennant, which contain much valuable and instructive matter: the Journals containing them may be procured through any bookseller or newsman.

PENSANCE CONSOLS.—Sir: I am thankful to see your new list, showing at a glance which mines have paid dividends, and how much, and when the last was declared. I notice that Pensance Consols is not in your list of dividend-paying companies, which for the following reason I believe should be there:—A poor invalid friend, wishing to invest a few hundreds in a dividend-paying mine, answered one of the London broker's advertisements, and, after some correspondence, bought of him, in Dec. last, 50 Penzance Consols shares, he having written her that "the mine *was* paying dividends, and would continue to pay them." Seeing it omitted in your dividend paying list, I am sure you will feel obliged by my reminding you of its claim to be there; and should it never have paid dividends, you will be glad to find how beneficial your new arrangement is likely to be to your friend, "the public," either as a means to guide in selecting mines for investment, or a protection from being imposed upon by any one disposed to make false statements respecting them. It is said that there are many mines which have struggled to pay a single dividend of a trifle per share, in order to give them a fictitious value, that the public may be induced to embark therein;—now, without casting any uncharitable reflection, I do think it becomes imperative on the parties under whose management Penzance Consols is carried on, to forward such a communication through your Journal as shall prevent any similar opinion being formed respecting this undertaking.—O. P.: *Cavendish-square, June* 18.

"J. A. E." (Sheffield) states that "the Phœnix Mines are among the richest and best dividend-paying mines;" and expresses his surprise they are not in the List. If he can furnish the necessary particulars, they shall appear—it being our aim to do justice to all, as far as we are enabled.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—A correspondent asks what progress is making, and regrets that it is not reported?—We understand matters are progressing with all speed, and that a report will shortly appear.

"A Yorkshireman," we should have presumed, would have made sufficient inquiries respecting the undertaking to have been satisfied it was *worth* embarking in, previous to taking his shares. Though we cannot answer for the "success of the company," we can for the respectability of the parties concerned: we should recommend our correspondent to write to the secretary, who will, we have no doubt, keep him informed on all changes which may take place in the prospects of the undertaking.

"A. S." (Liverpool) will find, by a subsequent letter from "Argus," in this day's Journal, that part of his question is anticipated; and if he has any particular mine to inquire about, why not write him direct? Letters for "Argus," sent to our care, are regularly forwarded.

"J. S." (Linton), and other correspondents, are again informed that we make a practice never to give an opinion as to any particular mine. Our correspondent should apply to some mine agent, or a respectable broker, for the information he requires. Wheal Spry and Wheal Oak are progressing, though but slowly; we have received no reports from either for the last half-year. The first-named shares are subject to 4*l.* calls—consequently, 1*l.* being paid, three more may possibly follow. We believe the Mining Company of Wales was not established: we are not aware what portion of the property is in profitable work. A letter for Mr. St. Pierre Foley, addressed to our office, will reach him.

"J. E. M." (Queen's-town).—An advertisement of the Kenmare Mining Association will be found in another column; a report from their mining agent appeared in the Journal of the 7th inst.

"M. S." (Truro).—Warwickite was first known by collectors under the name of hypersthene. According to analysis, it contains—Titanic acid, 37·14; magnesia, 51·30; protoxide of iron, 9·55; water, 2·00.

"J. T." (Cornhill).—There is very little business transacted in mining shares in Paris; the principal mines are in the hands of private parties, with scarcely an exception; they are very circumscribed in their industry, and much capital is not required. Were it not for the high protective duties, it would be impossible for any of the iron-works to compete with those of Great Britain and Belgium.

"A. P." (Bath).—The Company of Copper Miners have not yet obtained their bill in the House of Lords; it is rumoured that some strenuous opposition will be offered to it there. There is no doubt but that the Bank have infringed their Charter by carrying on the works at Cwm Avon.

"C." (Paris).—The affairs of the Asturian Mining Company are not, we believe, finally arranged. Application could be made to the trustees; either they, the liquidators, or ex-directors, should be able to explain the position in which the proprietary are placed. The capabilities of the property are great; but this is of no avail without honest and efficient management.

The letter of "Senex" (Lostwithiel) can only appear as an advertisement.

MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.—Two errors occurred in the lecture published on Saturday last—for "lodes varying from 5° north to 20° south of east have yielded the greatest quantity of *lead*," read "have yielded the greatest quantity of *copper*;" and for "the great mining zone does not follow the granite," read "does not follow the *primitive* granite."

"An Engineer" (Redruth).—We, too, have been much surprised at the absence of mining machinery, elucidating the means of unwatering, raising ores, dressing, &c., as we always understood that several models were in progress, particularly of the man-engine at Tresavean. It appears that in many cases where it was intended to erect models, and had actually commenced, they could not be finished in time for admission. The Devon Great Consols water-wheels are the only interesting models there; they are beautifully finished, and of a sufficient size to give a good idea of the operations of the originals at the mines.

"H. E." (Truro) can obtain the information he requires on applying to Mr. James Stride, secretary to the Mining Exchange, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

"A Novice" (St. Agnes).—A new edition of Mr. Hopkins's work, "On the Connection of Geology with Terrestial Magnetism," is preparing for publication, and, when ready, can be obtained at our office. A letter forwarded to us will reach Mr. Hopkins.

"J. C. G." will find a notice in our advertising columns, which, in a great measure, meets his views: we feel assured, that by addressing a letter to the secretary he will obtain any information he requires. The request respecting the Mining Exchange shall be attended to.

KESWICK MINES.—In the report upon these mines, in last week's Journal, *for* "20 fms. in width" (in the report on Brandley Mine), *read* "20 fms. in height."

THE ORIGINAL ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Among the numerous appliances of art and scientific apparatus, which will attract surpassing attention at the Exhibition, is the first really definite plan for effecting rapid communication between distant places, through the agency of electro-magnetism, or, in other words, an electro-magnetic telegraph. The first proposal for employing galvanic electricity to telegraphic purposes was the invention of Mr. William Alexander, W.S., of Edinburgh, who has written a pamphlet for distribution, published by Longham, of London, and Black, Edinburgh, from the contents of which we find that, early in 1837, Mr. Alexander called the attention of the first scientific authorities to the subject, and successive experiments were kept up at the Edinburgh University on a conductor four miles in circuit, which was found in every respect to answer the expectations entertained of it: the inventor memorialised the then Secretary of State (Lord John Russell), and took every step which was calculated to call public attention thereto; when in December, 1837, Messrs. Cook and Wheatstone enrolled their specification, which had been sealed on 12th June, containing such evident superior arrangements to Mr. Alexander's, particularly as to the number of wires, that the latter made no further progress. Notwithstanding, it was the first plan ever shown in operation at any scientific society or in public. It is exceedingly simple in its operations, highly effective, can be worked by any one who can read and write, and is certainly the most *facile* for explaining to the great mass of persons who may visit the Great Exhibition the general principles of electric telegraphs. The great number of wires required is a bar to its economic use in public. The model is a mahogany case, 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3½ feet high, the end facing the north being a wooden tablet coloured black, on which is painted the 26 letters of the alphabet, a comma, a semi-colon, a period, and an asterisk, shown in white at equal distances in six rows or tiers. Behind the tablet are placed 30 steel magnets, poised on their centres, and on the north pole of each a small piece of brass wire is fixed, carrying on its end a thin piece of brass, about ¼ inch square, coloured black, forming a screen over the letters, in such manner that, while the magnets are in their natural meridional position, an observer sees only a uniform black surface. Thirty insulated copper wires traverse to a distant station, where a similar instrument is placed, and in front is a horizontal line of 30 keys, similar to those of a pianoforte, and marked with the 26 letters of the alphabet, and the stops corresponding with those under the magnet screens. On pressing any key a small metal pin beneath completes the circuit, and the corresponding magnet at the distant station being deflected, unveils the particular letter on the black board; on ceasing the pressure the key resumes its original position, and, the circuit being broken, the screen resumes its place over the letter, and thus, employing the asterisk to show the completion of each word, whole sentences are read off with great facility and rapidity. Although now completely superseded for economic commercial purposes, this instrument will be viewed with much interest, as being not only the first, but extraordinarily perfect for a first emanation of scientific discovery.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 21, 1851.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Professor ANSTED's course of lectures at the Crystal Palace have been resumed—the first being on iron. In commencement, the importance of that metal in manufactures, and in all the purposes of life, were shown, and the object of the present discourse was not to enter on the several appliances of iron, but to show how it was obtained, and the modes by which, when produced, it was reduced so as to be serviceable to mankind. Iron was rarely found native; it was occasionally discovered, but when that occurred it was generally in the form of meteorites, these were now very scarce in Europe. In South America many blocks had been seen; this however might arise from the circumstance, that as that was comparatively a new continent, it had not been so well explored as countries in the other hemisphere. The largest mass of this meteoric iron hitherto found had been said to weigh about 30,000 lbs. All impure iron contained carbon in more or less quantities, and it was from this knowledge, and that of the other chemical combinations in the ore, that the ironmaster was enabled to make the metal he required. Three specimens of pig-iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3, were then shown, and the difference of the grain described. Cast-iron was hard, but wanted toughness, it was like glass, being brittle and as easily broken; there was a great similiarity in their component parts between cast-iron and steel. Wrought-iron, as would be seen from the specimen before them, could be twisted into a knot, or beaten out into thin plates; a wire drawn out to one-twelfth of an inch was capable of supporting the enormous weight of 550 lbs. Iron, although not generally found in a pure state, was present in all vegetable matter, in all earthy minerals, and there was not a clay which did not contain some portion of iron. One of the most important of the ores was the magnetic, which consisted of the peroxide and protoxide of iron—this was found in Scandinavia; in that country there were about 350 furnaces in blast, and the annual production in round numbers might be taken at 50,000 tons. The mine of Dannemora, which was one of the most celebrated, had been worked upwards of three centuries. Russia likewise produced superior ores, as well as India. Nearly all the Sheffield cutlery was made from magnetic iron: the magnetic arenaceous ironstone had been found in Cornwall. A large piece of specular iron was exhibited in Sardinia from Elba; in this island there was a large mountain mass, which was about two miles in circumference and 500 feet in height; the production, however, was not very large, which arose principally from the difficulty of obtaining fuel and other local causes. Two remarkable mountains of this kind were to be found in the United States, on the borders of the river Missouri. The ores most commonly found in England were of that species denominated hematites; quantities of this were found in Lancashire and Cumberland. Allusion was then made to the ores of Belgium and those of Canada. Bog-iron ore, which was found in several localities, contained much less sulphur than other varieties, and when fused with charcoal made the best iron. The ores in France were mostly hydrates, and generally in the tertiary stratas; while those of Belgium were of older date. The French iron was good of its kind, but made at a monstrous cost, and, if it were not for the high protective duties, would not be able to compete with the English. Some good specimens of iron would be found in Nassau, as well as in Switzerland; there the species worked were silicates, which here would not be of any value. The spathic iron of Styria should not be forgotten; a good series of these ores would be found in the Austrian compartment. This first was exposed for some time to the air, and then iron was run down by a single fusion; the metal from this carbonate of iron was then fit for use; and the Styrian scythes were known over the world, and formed a considerable article of the export trade from Austria. In foreign countries iron was generally found in veins; in England this was not the rule, and by referring to the section of the Ebbw Vale Colliery, they would see how the fuel, the lime, and iron, were placed together, and would be able to trace the different bands. Some specimens from the Dudley field were then described. Another species of iron was iron pyrites; this, from the great quantity of sulphur it contained, was of no value for iron, but some quantity of it was shipped from Wicklow to Liverpool, for the manufacture of sulphur. A description was then given of the construction of iron furnaces, the model of the Low Moor Iron-Works being alluded to. The importance of a knowledge of chemistry was then shown, in assisting the ironmaster to regulate his fluxes and fuel, and the several processes from the roasting to the rolling intelligibly and clearly demonstrated. Notice was then taken of the alloys of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING, which had lately been tried at Woolwich, and proved of great strength, the cast-iron by them being enabled to take a permanent stretch. Some iron had been made in the United States from Franklinite, which was an ore of iron and zinc, approaching to one of these alloys. The conversion from iron to steel was then gone into, and the different methods of obtaining shear, blister, and cast-steel, with their several qualities, fully discussed. A peculiar kind of steel, that entitled Wootz, could be seen in the Indian department. In Sheffield the different articles made from steel would be seen, and afforded an interesting study. The model of the Cyclops Steel-Works of Messrs. Johnson, Cammell, and Co., and the River Don Works of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., would give a correct idea of the buildings necessary for the production of this useful article.

Copper was next in importance to iron. It had been longer known than that metal; and in every country had been used for tools, previous to a knowledge of iron being acquired. It was remarkable for its sonorousness and tenacity, as well as for the purposes to which it could be applied in the arts and sciences. It was found in several combinations, and in various localities. A splendid specimen of the native variety could be seen in that which had been sent from the Trenance Mine. There were also some specimens from the Burra Burra Mine, in South Australia. This mine also presented malachite—some fine specimens of which were to be seen in the Russian compartment. On looking at malachites, which were a carbonate of copper, it would be seen that they were of a concentric form. Many of those from South Australia had been sent to England for the purposes of reduction; but those of Russia, where it was found in larger quantities, were too valuable, and applied to ornamental purposes. The common ore of copper was the yellow pyrites, which was first calcined, and afterwards reduced by different processes to the copper of commerce. Copper was found in combination with nearly every other metal, and its ores were numerous. There was a great difference between the method of treating the sulphurets and the carbonates. Vitreous copper ore had been found in some quantity in Silesia and Saxony. Another variety of the carbonate of copper was that denominated azurite. Quantities of native copper were likewise found in North America, on the borders of Lake Superior. The uses of copper, when manufactured, were well known. This could be seen on inspecting the departments of machinery in France and England. In the Russian department, a model of the Warwick vase was exhibited, which was from beaten copper, though at first sight it appeared as if it was stamped. Silver was a metal likewise of great utility and beauty, and of various uses; but, on account of its value and comparative scarcity, did not enter so much into consumption as other metals. The ores of silver were sometimes found native; but this was not generally the case. The most common were the sulphurets; but it was often mixed with antimony, bismuth, and other component parts. A good specimen of native silver, from Brazil, could be seen near the Koh-i-nor, likewise from Chili. Silver in several forms was produced from the celebrated mines of Kongsberg; varieties of these were exhibited in Sweden and Norway. Great quantities had been obtained from South America, and not an inconsiderable quantity from the lead ores produced in England and Spain. Silver was excessively malleable. There were so many examples of beaten silver in the building, that it would be impossible to mention any particular one, without doing injustice to others. It was used for coin and plating; and lately had been employed in a new process, which was styled electro-plating—some good specimens of which would be seen in Birmingham. The oxide of silver gave an intense yellow colour, and was used in the higher order of porcelain. The nitrate of silver was employed in medicine; and the bromines and iodides had come extensively into use in the process denominated daguerreotyping. Lead was rarely found pure; its texture was close, and was distinguished by a total absence of tenacity. It was generally found combined with sulphur, and usually called galena; its uses were numerous, and it was a most valuable metal—being used for pipes and cisterns; and, being mixed with arsenic, it formed shots. It had been lately said that the leaden pipes, which conveyed the water to the houses in London, were liable to oxidation, and, therefore, dangerous. This would be the case if the water was perfectly pure; but this he did not apprehend with any water that might be supplied to the metropolis. In the *Illustrated Catalogue* there was an elaborate description of the production of lead in Great Britain, which had been ably drawn up by Mr. SOPWITH; and to this he would refer them.* The lecturer then described Mr. PATTINSON's method of desilvering lead, which, now the patent had expired, was extensively adopted. The production in England might be calulcated at about 55,000 tons per annum. The fusibility of lead was well known, as well as the various uses to which it was employed as an alloy. Tin occurred but in a few localities; its great place of production in England was Cornwall. The tin mines of that county were well known to have been worked at a period anterior to the Romans. Some inconsiderable quantities were found in Bohemia, France, Greenland, Sweden, the United States, and Gallicia, in Spain. The principal locality for tin in Asia, was the island of Banca and peninsula of Malacca. About 5000 tons were raised yearly from the islands of the Indian archipelago, and about the same quantity in England. The mode in which tin was found would be seen in several of the specimens in Class I.; that from the Balleswidden Mine was used for illustration. It was found likewise in streams, and sometimes mixed with titanium. The different modes of dressing and smelting were then described, which were illustrated by the model of the smelting-works and products of Messrs. BOLITHO. The production of zinc in England might be about 1200 tons. Some quantity of this metal was imported from Germany. Its ores were known under the name of calamine and blende; its uses were various and well known. Cadmium had been found in Silesia associated with it; and there was some probability it might be used extensively for galvanic purposes. In the Spanish compartment some good specimens of cinnabar, and the several ores of mercury, were shown. That from Tuscany, if in large quantities, was of a very good quality. Mixed with tin, mercury was used for silvering mirrors; in the reduction of gold by the process called amalgamation, it was an important ingredient. The scarcer metals—palladium, rhodium, osmium, and iridium—were then alluded to in their natural state, as well as the metallic form. There were several interesting specimens worthy of study, which were exhibited by Mr. PERCIVAL JOHNSON, in the mineral section. Some balances of Mr. OERTLING would be seen in the philosophical compartment (a description of these appeared in a former number of the MINING JOURNAL), in which palladium was used as a beam; these were adjusted to a nicety, and were invaluable for chemical experiments, which required accuracy. The professor concluded with a brief description of the minerals with which these were found associated.

* We shall publish Mr. SOPWITH's paper in an early Journal.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY on Saturday, the three vacancies in the direction were filled up by the unanimous election of Messrs. JOHN MASTERMAN, jun., R. F. DAVIS, and ROBERT SHEPHERD. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the first-named gentleman was one of the late board, and thought proper to retire therefrom in consequence of the condemnatory report of the committee, of which the two latter gentlemen had been the most active members; and so highly had their services been deemed, that there was no opposing candidate to their election as members of the board. It must, therefore, be gratifying to Mr. MASTERMAN not only to be solicited by these two gentlemen to stand as a candidate for re-election, but to receive the united votes of all. It shows plainly the very high estimation he is held in by those who have known him while actively engaged for the benefit of the concern from the hour of its formation; and that if he has been mixed up in the errors his late colleagues were charged with, they are, in his case, considered errors of judgment only. Mr. J. MASTERMAN felt the position he had been and was placed in. He resigned purposely to give others an opportunity of conducting matters on a more satisfactory basis for the future. He still begged to differ from the contents of the report, and had time been allowed, he doubted not much of its acrimony might have been removed. However, as there were no feelings of hostility evinced, after five years' gratuitous services, and he was solicited on every hand to stand again, he had waived all personal feeling, considering it a duty to accede to such solicitation. A new page would now be turned over in the history of their affairs. All were agreed that they had succeeded in purchasing a property most favourable for mining pursuits. They had sent out an able captain, with competent workmen, machinery, and other requirements, and a superintendent, giving satisfaction on every side, and presenting altogether a well-ordered little community. The mines had been laid open in an excellent systematic manner, and were in a good state for future development. It was wrong either to expect too much or too little from any management, and it was entirely in the hands of Providence whether the concern should prove remunerative to them or otherwise. The new arrangement made was likely to benefit the company, and he for one would cheerfully and most readily lend his best aid and assistance to the board as at present constituted, and at all times. We augur favourably of this movement. The board now consists of five gentlemen of real business habits, well tried and true, who, by putting their shoulders to the wheel, and the financial position on a firmer footing, cannot fail securing the confidence of all the shareholders. The mines are yet in their infancy; they require to be further explored, and at deeper levels. For a considerable time past the number of hands employed have been inadequate to this purpose. Time is money in mines situate at such a distance—the same amount of agency being incurred, whether the number of labourers are adequate or not. It has always been found more beneficial to employ (say) 400 for one year than 100 for four years, doing the same extent of labour. We look forward to a re-adjustment of such matters being speedily effected; and, by steady and prudent perseverance, we anticipate good results will eventually be obtained.

We give place, to-day, for a correspondent's account of experiments with FIRE-ARMS, &c., at Mulgrave House, Fulham. Lord RANELAGH's design in thus giving the *point d'appui* for an extension of encouragement in favour of neglected inventions, is spirited and praiseworthy. It is quite possible that every description of unfair tactics by the sycophantic admirers of *the authorities* will be resorted to, for the purpose of *snubbing* such an independent movement. But if the patriotic object contemplated by his lordship be impartially, prudently, and perseveringly kept in view, we venture to predict that, like every just agitation skilfully managed, the influence flowing from this source, however unassuming in its origin it may appear, will finally rise paramount to the barriers which obstruct the progress of genius. There is hardly one branch of industry connected with the interests which we presume to represent that has not been brought into contact with *the departments*, as the military and naval officials delight to call themselves. Happy the fortunate man who can pride himself on a satisfactory result from such interesting intercourse! We do not refer to the established contractors; they are, *par excellance*, happy and fortunate men. But all others will join in a responsive echo of satisfaction at learning that, at last, there is to be an attempt made to *aid* the departments in their examination of projects of public utility—to take up the task where it is left off in weariness or distaste; in a word, to create a public opinion upon a subject to which it has never been efficiently directed, whilst its interference has been admittedly long required.

It is satisfactory to us that, in endeavouring to attain perfection in destructive inventions, the arts of peace are incidentally served. A powerful mining powder was tried by Messrs. MELVILLE and CALLOW, the patentees, on the occasion of these experiments. It is a fine orange-coloured powder—its radical constituents being another chemical variation of the ingredients of gunpowder, as much as the gun-cotton. We thus prominently notice it in preference to *needle guns*, and other contrivances of warfare, because we consider that there are properties which may be found serviceable in mining operations.

In the first place, there is a saving of weight to the extent of seven-eighths—a charge of this powder being equal to more than eight times its weight in common gunpowder. This is no trivial consideration, especially for districts where freight and mule carriage are to be taken into account, as in Spain and America. Again, it does not spoil by damp or salt water; nor does it explode, like gun-cotton, at low temperatures—being in this respect less susceptible than gunpowder. It does not ignite with friction, or between metal and wood, and scarcely by the percussion of flat surfaces—it requiring, to explode by percussion, that both materials should be metal, and one with a sharp edge. It is stated to have greater disruptive power, in the proportion of the charge mentioned, than any other similarly safe compound. In fine, if all that is said of it be true, it is the *beau ideal* of a mining powder; and as "good wine needs no bush," should it stand all the requisite tests, our miners will be too glad to replace the common gunpowder by what a *practical* miner *naïvely* describes as exploding with a "*holesome*" effect. We have seen some letters of miners who have tried the powder with the best results. It has been also tried, we understand, on board the *Excellent*, at Portsmouth. Capt. Caton makes the same objection to its employment for ordnance and small arms as that which has shelved gun-cotton—namely, that its explosion is too rapid; yet he acknowledges its importance for military mines and for bursting shells. We regret even this favourable salvo, because we would prefer, in our own peaceful vocation, to hear of nothing tending to advance the warlike tendencies of mankind. We regard it as a delusion to imagine, as many do, that the progress of engines of destruction will lead to their disuse. Be that as it may, we trust that the inventors of this powder will find full employment for it, without aiding those scourges of mankind—the professors of the art of war. Giving the soldier his due measure of justice—and he is well paid as the *protector* of his country—we are still

so averse to his calling, that we wish the trade to become stationary as to its instruments.

However, Lord RANELAGH has been a soldier, and a gallant one, we believe; therefore we do not wish to disparage his exertions as an exhero to advance the weapons of war. But what a rebuke to others, who should be the patrons of more generous arts, is this zeal in a cause which sheer necessity alone permits us to call just! There are societies to encourage those who minister to luxuries; but not one which efficiently advances the struggles of those who labour in a field of wider importance—that of utility. As no doubt this *premier pas* of the amateurs of war will take a practical direction, by the formation of a committee or society, we say to those, who are in conscience bound to protect the mechanical arts, —"*Go ye and do likewise.*"

We are not quite disposed to say that our brethren of the United States are a people of large promise and of small performance, although their extravagant and inflated opinion of their own position in the social scale, and their thorough misconception of the true elements of national freedom, are indications that they are in sad error, in some respects, as to what is valuable and profound, as well as to what is common and superficial. But certainly, even for States people, we can appreciate what is seasonable and useful, as distinguished from what is uncalled for and superfluous; and of the former kind is a line of railway spoken of in the last American accounts, which is to pierce the shoulders of the American Union, and stretch through a course, from east to west, of about 2000 miles, connecting the two great oceans and the two vast coasts of the American continent, which seem destined to be the seats, ere long, of new commonwealths and empires. The project itself is at once bold and extraordinary, but it may be doubted whether it is not like the sea serpent, somewhat too long and monstrous to justify us in believing it will ever be a real and accomplished entity. But, in point of fact, in human progress there are few impossibilities, and there is not, as we think, in the length of the undertaking, great as it is, anything to forbid our believing in its success and accomplishment. Its utility to the States themselves would appear to be almost incalculable. It would so accelerate the settlement and civilisation of the western states as no other single measure could, as it appears to us, by possibility accomplish; and it would tend to put the rising islands of the Pacific, and the shores washed by that sea, in such direct communication with Europe, its merchandise, and its markets, as would largely contribute to the instruction in arts and commerce of the one, and to the gradual enriching of both hemispheres.

For these reasons we hope the project of a railway through the breadth of the United States will not be prematurely abandoned; but we think that the other project, by which a line is to spring somewhere from near the head of the St. Lawrance, and to run thence to the coast opposite Vancouver's Island, would accomplish so many of the objects contemplated by the line through the states, would, at the same time, be so much shorter, and so thoroughly British, that as members of that great family we could not but experience all the greater pleasure in whatever contributed to its increased comfort and consolidation.

We have received information from a correspondent at Illogan, upon which we place full reliance, that the prospects at Tincroft Mine were never considered, by men of practical judgment (whether agents or miners), to be in a more prosperous state than they are at this moment. The sampling of copper ore on Wednesday being an increase both as to quantity and quality, is estimated to realise 3000*l.*, which, with 24 tons of tin, will leave at least 1000*l.* profit upon the month's workings: 54 tributers are working in orey ground, at an average tribute of less than 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*; and as they are getting fair wages, it is but reasonable to expect that, from the improvements in several of the tutwork ends, the present samplings will continue, if they do not, as contemplated, increase in quantity, for many months to come. With such flattering news of the prosperity of this concern, we regard it as rather extraordinary that the committee do not supply the shareholders with a copy of their inspector's report, which, it is understood, has been received by them, and is said to be of a most favourable character. For some time past it has been more the object of many we could name to be grumbling, and selling "bears" in the market to an incredible extent, than to regard the real state of the concern. This, with the fact of Mr. GROUT retiring from the board, and disposing of his interest, on account of his advanced age, has for a time assisted the "bearish" performances. Luckily for the firm holders of shares, the mine has so glaringly improved, to the view of everybody, that these "bears" are at present rather in a dilemma, beholding, as they do, an advancing market, and not a share in it for disposal; while they have some thousands to make good, and know not from whence they are to come. Such transactions are foreign to legitimate mining, and do it a serious injury. They ought to be deprecated, and no commisseration shown to those who lose their money in such a nefarious way. The cry made about this concern six or seven weeks ago put the shares down to 4½; to-day they are nearly double. Is this legitimate mining?

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO STEAM-COAL.—There has recently been discovered in Cwm-Tillery, Monmouthshire, a vein of steam-coal, which is thought to be the finest specimen of the kind in the kingdom, samples of which are on view at the Great Exhibition (outside of the building, west end, south side, and marked 45 in the catalogue). From the peculiar structure of this fine fuel, it appears to resist atmospheric action, and the consequences of handling, to a very extraordinary extent; and, as far as partial trials have ascertained, its evaporating power is equal to *ten* of water for *one* of coal, which is on an equality, for steam-boat purposes, with the best hitherto experimented upon by Government chemists.

WINDING-UP OF AN UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION.—The proceedings of the Northern Coal Mining Company came before Master Tinney on Saturday, when an offer was accepted on the part of Mr. James Hansen Mayne, to pay 650*l.*, in liquidation of the claim against him as the holder of 200 shares—which "his father had left him as part of his future inheritance." Mr. Mayne was an officer in the East India Company's service, knew nothing whatever of the company, and is now compelled to realise his whole worldly wealth to free himself from the liabilities in which he has become involved by "having a fortune left him." Mr. Benjamin Garbery, fortunate man, made a conquest of a widow, part of whose "possessions" were some shares in this company; he is now, alas! placed on the list, to meet the liabilities attaching thereto: a happy day for him, when he is enabled to say, "I am free of trouble from those —— shares." An action is to be brought against John Smith, of Newcastle, for some suspicious dealings respecting a cargo of coal with a party named Hodgson, at Maidstone: it is expected some collusion will be proved between John Smith and his father, who is in the company's service. To add to the startling facts which have distinguished this remarkable case, an extraordinary bill of costs was introduced, amounting to 139*l.*, which had been incurred in the case of Mr. Bagge, who had been struck off the list: among the items were 45*l.* fees to counsel, 30*l.* for attending the court on a day it did not sit, or when the case was not heard;—but the bill was taxed, and ordered to be paid. One of the claims on the company amounts to 20,000*l.*—the question as to payment of interest thereon while the principal remains undischarged is to be argued on an early day.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CRYSTALS.—A paper was read at the Royal Institution, a few days ago, on the artificial production of the ruby, &c., M. Ebelmen, of the Sèvres Works, near Paris, being present with various specimens of the mineral which he has produced artificially; Mr. Faraday stated the process and results generally. The process consists in employing a solvent which shall first dissolve the mineral or its constituents; and shall further, either on its removal or on a diminution of its dissolving powers, permit the mineral to aggregate in a crystalline condition. Such solvents are boracic acid, tin, phosphate of soda, phosphoric acid, &c. The one chiefly employed by M. Ebelmen is boracic acid. By putting together certain proportions of alumina and magnesia, with a little oxide of chrome or other colouring matter, and fused boracic acid into a fit vessel, and enclosing that in another, so that the whole could be exposed to the high heat of a porcelain or other furnace, the materials became dissolved in the boracic acid; and then as the heat was continued the boracic acid evaporated, and the fixed materials were found combined and crystallised, and presenting true specimens of spinel. In this way crystals having the same form, hardness, colour, specific gravity, composition, and effect on light as the true ruby, the cymophane, and other mineral bodies were prepared, and were, in fact, identical with them. Chromates were made, the emerald and corundum crystallised, the peridot formed, and many combinations as yet unknown to mineralogists produced. Some of the crystals of spinel of recent production which Mr. Ebelmen exhibited had facets the eighth of an inch or more on the sides.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COATING AND COVERING METALS.

Messrs. Morewood and Rogers have just specified their new patent for improvements in coating and covering metals. The first part contains the description of various methods of coating one metal with another; thus, to coat zinc with lead, by casting, they place a quantity of melted lead in a flat shallow pan of an oblong shape, constructed of iron or other suitable material, of the depth of 1 inch, and of a size to be regulated by that of the sheet required; the temperature is then raised to a few degrees above the melting heat of zinc. Having thus a sheet of lead in the bottom of the pan, they either lay on it a sufficient quantity of solid zinc, and allow it to melt, or pour into the pan the requisite proportion of zinc previously melted. The two metals are kept in a fluid state a short time, when the impurities which rise to the surface should be skimmed off; the metals, if they have become mixed, will also separate from each other: the contents of the pan are now allowed to cool, either completely, or down to 300° Fahr., when it may be extended by rollers in the usual way. If both sides of the zinc are required to be coated, the patentees direct the adoption of the following methods: After the slab of zinc or spelter has been prepared, in the way above described, and has cooled to a temperature a few degrees above the melting point of lead, sal-ammoniac, in powder, is to be sprinkled on its surface, and then a piece of lead rubbed along the surface of the hot spelter, so as to form a coating of lead over the surface of the zinc slab, which should be secured by wedging or some other means, to prevent the melted lead from obtaining access to the underside of the slab and floating it. Slabs heated in this way may also be extended by rollers.

In coating zinc, or the direct alloys of zinc and copper, with copper, the patentees first prepare a thin slab or layer of copper, in the same way as above-described for lead, and allow its temperature to fall to a few degrees above the melting point of zinc, or of the alloy to be employed, the surface being kept as clean as possible; or they take a forged plate of copper, and having cleaned its surface, and heated it to the required temperature, they sprinkle on it some powdered sal-ammoniac, or other suitable flux, and coat its surface with zinc, or the alloy, by rubbing it over with a bar, or piece of the metal required, until a covering of sufficient thickness has been obtained. If it be required to coat both sides of a slab of zinc or alloy with copper, the patentees take two plates of copper, thinly coated in the way indicated, and place them upright on their ends or edges, in a mould formed of wrought-iron, or fire-clay, the sides of the plates which are coated with zinc fronting each other. The mould is then placed in a reverberatory furnace, and heat applied, until the metal attains very near the melting point of zinc; a sufficient quantity of zinc is then poured into the mould, as will serve to fill up the space between the two plates of metal; care must be taken, that the melted zinc or alloy thus added, is not of a temperature sufficiently high to melt the zinc or alloy on the copper, and that previous to adding the melted zinc or alloy, a sufficient space has been left to give the thickness of metal desired. The zinc or alloy must be prevented from running to the back of the copper, by the use of the ordinary precautions. These slabs or plates may also be extended by rolling, annealing them from time to time as may be required.

In preparing a compound slab of tin or solder upon lead, the patentees cast a quantity of lead in an iron pan, clearing its surface by skimming off any impurities which rise; and when the temperature of the metal has lowered to within a few degrees of the melting point of tin or solder, they sprinkle sal-ammoniac on the surface of the lead, and rub it over lightly with a piece of tin or solder, until a coating of sufficient thickness has been obtained; or pour on the lead with great care, sufficient melted tin or solder, wherewith to effect the coating. The prepared slab, when cooled to the proper degree, may be extended by rolling. Spelter or zinc may also be coated with solder or tin, in the same manner as that directed for coating lead.

In coating sheet-iron, the patentees take a sheet of zinced or zinced tinned-iron, and place it on a hot cast-iron plate, the surface of the sheet-iron having previously been wetted with a mixture of dilute muriatic acid and sal-ammoniac. When the temperature of the cast-iron plate is about that of the melting point of lead, they pour melted lead over it, and whilst the latter is in a fluid state, they pass a warm roller over the surface of the plate, to ensure a coating of uniform thickness: the requisite precautions being taken in this, as in the former cases, to prevent the metal employed for coating, from getting to the under side of the metal to be coated.

The patentees state that one object they have in view, in preparing lead or zinc with a coating of solder or tin, as above described, is the coating of sheet-iron with zinc or lead, for which purpose they adopt the following plan:—The sheets having been rolled out of the requisite size and thickness, they take a sheet of zinced iron, and having first wetted its surface with the acid preparation above mentioned, they place it on a cast-iron plate, previously heated to a few degrees above the temperature at which the solder or the tin melts, and having wetted the face of the tin or soldered face of the sheet of lead with muriatic acid, they lay the wetted side upon the zinced iron, and subject it to the slight pressure of a roller which has been heated to about the melting point of the tin or solder employed. A colder roller is next passed over the surface of the metal, in order to cause the tin or solder to set, and to bind the sheet of lead to the surface of the sheet of iron—the re-melting of the tin or solder being prevented, by means of a cold plate of iron passed under the sheet-iron. The same method may be adopted to unite lead, previously prepared as above described, with a tin or solder facing, to zinc. Should sheet-iron be required, coated on both sides by cementing, the patentees take sheet-iron, previously coated with some metal, such as solder or tin, capable of melting at a somewhat low temperature, and, having prepared the sheets of lead or zinc in the way above-described, with a tin or solder facing, they lay one of these latter sheets on a cast-iron plate (previously heated to the melting point of tin or solder, but not high enough to melt zinc or lead), then the sheet-iron plate, and on that another lead or zinc plate, and when the temperature has been raised to the melting point of tin or solder, they proceed in the manner above described, for coating the iron on one side only, by cementing.

If zinc be required coated on both sides with lead, the same method is to be used; the zinc may be afterwards be extended by rolling. In coating zinc with lead, by cementing, with a view to extension by rolling, the patentees take a piece of lead, about 5 in. square, and coat it on one side with some more fusible metal, such as solder or tin; they then take a slab of sinc or spelter, and having cleaned one side of it with muriatic acid, and afterwards washed it with water, and place on it a mixture of muriatic acid (and sal-ammoniac?) They then lay it on a cast iron plate, previously heated to within a few degrees of the melting point of solder, and place the tinned or soldered face of the plate of lead upon it. As soon as the zinc has become hot enough to melt the solder, they pass a roller, previously heated to about the melting point of solder, slowly along the lead, which is thus kept down to the surface of the zinc. The plate or slab thus formed is then removed, and when cooled down to the required point, rolled in the ordinary way. The thickness of the plate admits of much variation; about three-eighths of an inch is, perhaps, the best.

Another part of the patentees' invention relates to the use of a reverberatory furnace when coating with lead or zinc. They place a layer of powdered charcoal, coke, or other suitable material, on the surface of the melted lead or zinc, contained in an iron vessel or pan, in a reverberatory furnace. The flame of the furnace ignites the carbonaceous material employed, which is kept in an incandescent state. The size of the vessel or pan, and the arrangements as to heating, will depend on the size of the articles to be dipped in the melted metal. The patentees prefer the use of charcoal or coke; but if coal be used care should be taken to avoid dipping the articles whilst much smoke is given off. The articles to be coated are to be previously dipped either in muriatic acid, or in a strong solution of muriate of ammonia.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM—PUBLIC MEETING AT TREFOREST, AND DECISION IN FAVOUR OF THE COMPANY'S SHOP.—A large public meeting was called by the shop-keepers' at Treforest, to take into consideration the truck system, a company's shop having been established at these works. At the hour appointed for the meeting, the Odd Fellows' Hall, a large room, was densely crowded by the working men, and Mr. Lewis Thomas (a shop-keeper in the place) was called to the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by attempting to show that a company's shop was injurious to the working men, and used all his energies to excite the workmen against the system. He was followed by the Rev. T. Price, a baptist minister of Aberdare, who made a long rambling speech, abusing everything he thought would excite the men and gain his point, and being not very particular in adhering to truth or fact. He went on so far that he was frequently called to order, and his false statements denied. He was reminded that his sacred calling as minister of the Gospel, ought to have dictated to him the impropriety of attempting to agitate the men against a master who stood second to no ironmaster in the world for his general kindness to his men, and readiness to always assist them when they were overtaken by any trouble or affliction. Several of the men spoke with indignation at the interference of the shop-keepers, and reminded them of the high prices they had charged for provisions in comparison with the company's shop, who supplied the men with the best provisions at a much lower price than they could get elsewhere. The meeting was a very clamorous one, and ended by the workmen agreeing that a company's shop was a great assistance to the working men, that they could get goods of better quality, and cheaper, than they could elsewhere; and was the means of keeping low prices at other shops, and that the present opposition was got up from selfish motives by the shop-keepers, and not to assist the working men. After giving three good cheers to the masters of the works and the proprietors of the shop, the meeting separated.—*Monmouthshire Beacon.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY RETURN OF HEALTH IN A FEW DAYS BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The patient having previously been in an ill state for six years, Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, employed at the iron works, and well known at the Crown and Cushion, High Bullen, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, had, to use his own phrase, been a sad afflicted creature, and that no one but God and himself knew what he suffered from aches and pains in all his joints and shins, likewise from a disordered liver and stomach, with scarcely strength sufficient to keep about.—Here again have Holloway's pills restored to health an individual labouring under the most complicated diseases.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

PIG-IRON MAKING IN SCOTLAND—No. IV.

Scotland, though decidedly second to none in making pig-iron, has scarcely been so pre-eminently successful in the making of bar and other rolled irons; and I now endeavour to give you a short sketch of those that are and were in existence. Muirkirk is, I think, the oldest established work for the making of bar-iron, and in the year 1817 there were (from papers in my possession) only about 120 tons of coal per fortnight used in the forge, so that the make here must have been very trifling. The forge power was driven by a water-wheel, and Muirkirk, from its high altitude above the sea, laboured under the disadvantage of its water-power being frozen in winter and dried up in summer. Its distance from Glasgow being 30 miles of land carriage was also a serious drawback; and though the iron commanded a good price in the market, I cannot think it has done any good to its proprietors, as since 1817 it has changed hands four times. It is now the property of Mr. Wilson, of Dundyvan. By energetic management a greater profitable account may arise, as the work has now the advantage of railway communication, and the cheapest mineral rents in the kingdom. Monkland Bar-Works are the next oldest, and except the knowledge of their great producing power, and a highly favourable situation as to market (always excepting the site of the work, which is very bad) I know little of them. These works have arrangements completed, and the machinery in operation, to turn out 900 tons of bars per week.

The next was the bar-works erected at the townhead of Glasgow, on the banks of the Monkland Canal, by Mr. Gardiner, as manager, and who had gained his experience in England and Wales. The situation was well chosen for the reception of pig-iron and coals, and the disposal of the manufactured article; yet after a few years trial they came to a stand, with a loss to the proprietors of 30,000*l.* They are now pulled down, and the site used for a factory, and such of the machinery as was useful is now at work at the Govan Bar-Works. These works, I think, followed the Townhead, and have been got up with great skill and a large outlay of money. They are in full operation, and able to turn out 400 tons a week, and the iron is said to be amongst the best for quality in the market. I should, however, doubt the propriety of the site chosen. They are in the very suburbs of Glasgow, and, of course, on very dear ground. They have no connection with the large pig-iron works except by land carriage; and, having no railway communication till recently with the cheap coal-fields, had to draw their supply from Govan Colliery, long famed as the most profitable of collieries in Scotland, and having the command of the Glasgow and export market. This market is now lost to the Govan Colliery (I should have mentioned that the colliery and bar-works belong to the same individual), as the furnaces and bar works consume a large quantity of the colliery output; thereby spoiling a good coal-work to make an indifferent iron work. The next was a small work near Airdrie, which worked a short time untill the bankruptcy of the firm. The West of Scotland Malleable Iron-Works then came into the field, with a monied and more than ordinarily talented proprietary. It was intended to be a first-rate establishment for arrangement of machinery and economy in manufacturing bars, rails, and plates. Their situation was very well chosen; and it was thought that those who were in the management, judging from what they could do for themselves as individuals, would carry all before them. Unfortunately, the reverse has been the result; for, after going for a while, the works are now standing, with a charge against them in their books of about 15,000*l.* They have been repeatedly offered for sale at about 40,000*l.*, but are still unsold. Frankly, I think they are the best situated malleable iron-works in Scotland, in the midst of the best and cheapest coals, and close to the pig-iron works, with railways in all directions; but there they are still standing. Next followed the Ayrshire Iron Company's Works—the most painfully grievous of the whole, as many a respectable family was ruined by their failure. They combined making pig-iron as well as bars; but, before succeeding in making the latter, the company became bankrupt to a very large sum, 150,000*l.* The East of Scotland followed next; and, after a few months' struggle, the company sold their works to an English firm, at a dead loss of more than 20,000*l.* Mossend Iron Company is a small work, got up at little cost, making good iron, and well situated for the raw material, as also for the manufactured article. The Glasgow Iron-Works have also recently come into operation upon a small scale, and going on briskly. It will thus be seen that, as a whole, bar-iron making has not even been moderately successful in Scotland: but such is the case, even though the pig-iron is cheap, coal cheap, situations good, and a fair demand. Labour is dearer, the workmen having been brought from England, and that for wages higher than when at home.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FIRE-ARMS.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of the Journal to be informed that Viscount Ranelagh has conceived a well-intended project to institute a series of experiments to test the merits of several inventions for military and sporting purposes, for which other adequate opportunities of appreciation are not afforded. Without in the least questioning the justice of the official reports upon fire-arms, and other similar matters, it is a well-established fact that an inventor, who has once failed to satisfy the military tribunal before which all proposed improvements must pass a most extraordinary, if not too rigid, ordeal, finds an almost insuperable difficulty in removing the prejudice which abortive trials naturally entail. Yet there may be many modifications of fire-arms thus proscribed which might subsequently achieve success by the favour of private enterprise, if proper opportunities were offered to test them. Thus the percussion principle, in its infancy, rejected by more than one Government, finally triumphed over every obstruction. If, therefore, the plan of the noble lord be well supported, and worked out, the public may hereafter find cause to thank his lordship for providing the means to re-consider the properties of weapons which may have been temporarily, and without mature experience, rejected. For example, the needle gun (*zündnadelgewehr*) has, for some time, been adopted for the Prussian *Jagers*, and it cannot be supposed that it was introduced into the Prussian service without good proof of its excellence. The Chasseurs d'Orleans of France have also improved arms and ammunition. These improvements seem not to have satisfied the Woolwich authorities, for no attempt has been made to give our troops the benefit of either. We believe, however, that an excuse will be pleaded, from the fact that two of the Prussian regiments have had their *zündnadelbüchsen* replaced by percussion rifles; but whether this change has originated from the inaptitude of the troops to use their needle rifles, or from the defectiveness of the mechanism of these weapons, or the risk in handling the ammunition, does not appear. It is more than probable, from the circumstance that the system of recruitment is principally that of conscription, that the first cause has influenced the decision in this respect; for we cannot imagine that well-disciplined troops could have any difficulty in regard to a careful and effective use of either weapon or ammunition. The complication of the needle apparatus is urged as an objection; but this cannot seriously be relied on, as the very simplicity of it in one of its modifications has, on the other hand, been compared to that of a child's gun (as, in fact, it is), and on that account a mechanism on that simple construction was absurdly rejected. So, like the drummer that could not please his victim, whether the blow was laid on high or low, neither complication nor simplification will satisfy our officials, whose notions of the just medium are centred upon the clumsy and over-complicated machinery of a side action musket lock, with which, we trust, they will be soon put out of conceit by the very simple arrangement of Mr. Dean, of King William street, which consists of only three pieces—the plate, the spring, and cock. This excellent piece of mechanism, and Messrs. Melville and Callow's blasting powder, seemed to form the two objects which received the most unqualified approbation of a select party of Lord Ranelagh's friends, who met at Mulgrave House on Tuesday last, to continue the trial of Mr. Sears's needle gun, and other inventions, which commenced on the previous Tuesday.

The apparatus of Mr. Sears's gun is, in our opinion, far from complicated. It is nothing more than a bar, with a needle-shaped point playing in a spiral spring, and fastened back on the principle of a child's gun, but, of course, with a more secure arrangement, and the whole is bolted up to the breech after the cartridge is placed in the barrel. The spring let off by the trigger propels the needle, which pierces the cartridge, in which is placed a disc-like capsule of fulminating powder, and explodes the charge. There was excellent practice at 100 and 150 yards with Mr. Sears's rifle and cavalry carbine. Seven rounds per minute were fired as an example of rapid fusilading; but it must be observed, that after 15 or 20 rounds the gun became unmanageable. Nevertheless, a rapidity of loading far surpassing the ordinary rifle, and beyond the utmost requirements of service, is attainable by this method; and we take it that this is not an attribute of this gun alone, but of all breech-loading guns, which may, in other respects, satisfy the conditions of a good arm. Messrs. Callow and Melville exhibited a gun loading at the breech, but from defective ammunition the practice with it did not exceed four or five rounds. Messrs. Needham, of Piccadilly, exhibited also two ingenious needle guns, but as they were not completed there was no trial of them.

Mr. Squires, of Mile End-road, displayed a beautiful double-barrelled gun, with a new contrivance for sighting in firing the two barrels quickly in succession at different ranges, as frequently necessary in deer-stalking. But the object which secured by far the most unanimous approbation was Mr. Dean's lock, to which we have alluded. Mr. Dean also submitted a beautiful revolver, with Smith's patent self capping apparatus, which was much admired, and Messrs. Melville and Callow's military and mining blasting powder secured its fair share of approbation, from the wonderful effects produced by its explosion, and of which some particulars are subjoined.—[These particulars are embodied in our observations elsewhere.]

GAS FROM BITUMEN.—Recent accounts from the West Indies state that an experiment had been tried for the production of gas from the Trinidad bitumen: 100 lbs. of the bitumen made, it is said, about 1000 feet of gas of exceeding purity, and at a slight cost as compared with coal gas.

A few days since an aërolite weighing 11½ lbs., and of the colour of black pitch, with metallic spots, fell near Beauma, in the Canton of Zurich.

PRICE OF COKE IN FRANCE.—The price of coke used by the Sambre and Meuse Railway is stated in the directors' report to be 14 francs 50 cents, or 11s. 7d. per ton.

GREEN'S PATENT FUEL ECONOMISER.

Fig. 2.

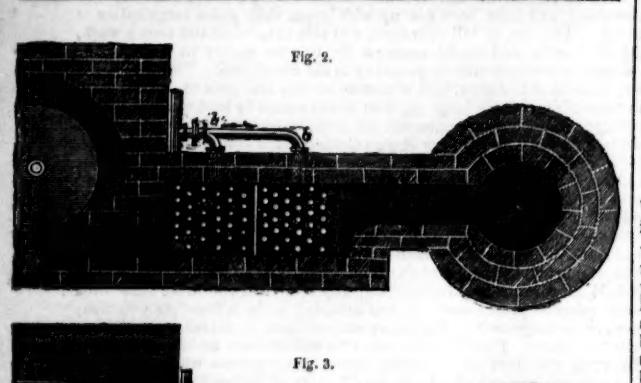
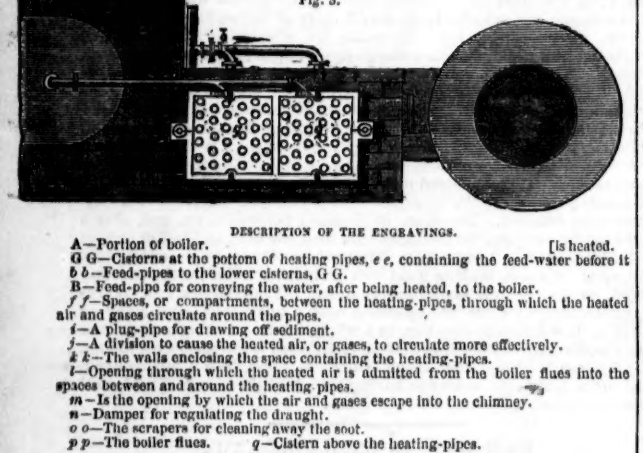


Fig. 3.



DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

A—Portion of boiler. [is heated.
G G—Cisterns at the bottom of heating pipes, *e e*, containing the feed-water before it
b b—Feed-pipes to the lower cisterns, G G.
B—Feed-pipe for conveying the water, after being heated, to the boiler.
f f—Spaces, or compartments, between the heating-pipes, through which the heated air and gases circulate around the pipes.
i—A plug-pipe for drawing off sediment.
j—A division to cause the heated air, or gases, to circulate more effectively.
k k—The walls enclosing the space containing the heating-pipes.
l—Opening through which the heated air is admitted from the boiler flues into the spaces between and around the heating-pipes.
m—Is the opening by which the air and gases escape into the chimney.
n—Damper for regulating the draught.
o o—The scrapers for cleaning away the soot.
p p—The boiler flues. *q*—Cistern above the heating-pipes.

This apparatus, in class V., No. 53, at the Crystal Palace, seems to possess considerable claims to the attention of millowners, and other parties interested in the saving of fuel for steam-engines, boilers, &c. The feed-water is heated by the *spare* heat from the boiler flues to *boiling heat*, and a considerable quantity of steam generated before it enters the boiler, thereby effecting a saving of about *one-third of the fuel*, or *one-third more* steam is generated with the same boiler and same quantity of fuel. The apparatus can be applied either to new or old boilers. The invention consists of a new combination or arrangement, for the purpose of applying to useful purposes the residual heat of the air or gases passing from the flues of steam-boilers, or other boilers and furnaces, after such heated air has, in ordinary cases, ceased to act with useful effect, and is permitted to make its escape, and be wasted. This combination or arrangement consists of an apparatus of pipes, placed vertically, connected at the ends by pipes or cisterns, through which vertical pipes water, or other liquids, are caused to rise slowly and gradually upwards; while, at the same time, the heated air and gases, passing from the flues of boilers or furnaces, are made to circulate through the spaces or compartments around the pipes, and to remain sufficiently long in contact with them to impart to the water, or other liquid contained in, or passing through, the pipes, so much of the surplus or ordinarily-wasted heat as may be required for the occasion.

The arrangement has also the further advantage that the upper and hotter portions of the air or gases flowing through the spaces between and around the pipes are brought into contact with the upper and hotter portion of the water or liquid flowing through the pipes, and the colder with the colder portion in the lower parts, thus abstracting the heat in the most effective manner.

One important feature of this invention is that of an apparatus of scrapers, each of which is made to encircle a pipe. These scrapers are moved upwards and downwards with a continuous and alternating motion, so as to keep the outside of the pipes continually free from any deposit of soot, thus permitting always the full action of the heated air and gases.

Among a number of testimonials as to the saving effected by this apparatus, we find one from an extensive and respectable cotton-mill (Messrs. Kershaw, Leese, and Co., Stockport) in Lancashire, where the saving is stated to be no less than 28 tons of coal per week, amounting to between 500*l.* and 600*l.* a year; and all this is saved out of heat which, before the "*Economiser*" was fixed, of course passed up the chimney *to waste*. This apparatus, we understand, can be applied to new or old boilers of any description, either for stationary or marine engines.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. T. Duncombe asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether he had taken any and what steps in consequence of a memorial that had been forwarded to him by workmen employed in the mining district of South Staffordshire, complaining of the prevalence of truck in that district, and that one of the firms deeply engaged in this illegal traffic was that of Messrs. Dixon and Hill, one of whom, Henry Hill, being a justice of the peace, not only sits and acts in petty sessions, but is assistant-chairman of the Quarter Sessions, whereby the difficulty of the memorialists to obtain justice and to enforce the law was materially increased.—Sir G. Grey said that he had received the memorial referred to on the 4th inst., and forwarded a copy of it to Mr. Hill, requesting an explanation. Mr. Hill had sent an answer declaring that he was unaware of the transactions in question; that when he possessed a share in a coal mine he did not take any active part in its management, but that he had now no interest whatever in the coal or iron trade; that it was true that the truck system did prevail to a considerable extent in the district, but that no magistrate engaged in the coal or iron trade ever adjudicated on cases arising under the Truck Act. He had written to Mr. Hill expressing his gratification at his statement as regarded himself, and reminding him that it was the bounden duty of persons in the commission of the peace not to connive at any violation of the law.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

THE number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending June 14, was 29,784.—Amount of money, £124 2s. 0d.

Original Correspondence.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—The returns of deaths in the coal mines of Scotland show the following to be the ruling causes of death—many of which are easy of remedy; and I have great confidence that, after being pointed out to the humane and well-thinking proprietors, remedial measures will be adopted. The almost universal application of the cage and its guides, with safety apparatus, have already, I doubt not, considerably diminished many of the casualties:—

1. Accidents in the shafts; persons falling from the top, or from some intermediate seam; crushed by the cage against the bottom stone when the engine moves away unexpectedly, or in consequence of erroneous signals being given.

2. By overloading the rope, or by the parties incautiously putting out their heads, and so coming in contact with the cross beams of the shaft; also by stones, coals, or timber being allowed to fall upon persons whilst upon the cage.

A prevailing mischief reigns from the want of a proper person at the top, as well as one at the bottom, who would regulate the signals, and who would guide and restrain careless colliers—who would also examine the shaft and its apparatus, and who would thus become responsible; whereas all is frequently left to the careless conduct of inexperienced persons, and death ensues.

Where bottomers are not employed, it is easy to cause the engine-keeper to give a counter-signal to the bottom of the shaft that he is going to move.

Again, the rooming out of the shaft bottom would be a great safeguard, as in most cases the cage so nearly fills up the shaft that a person is caught instantaneously.

The want of suitable ventilating furnaces is also a very general cause of complaint; for although many of the collieries are not troubled with inflammable gas, yet the carbonic acid gas, in cases of deficient air currents, saps the constitution and engenders disease.

As for the use of chains where life is at stake, it is much to be deprecated, because their nature is liable to undergo such alterations by friction and otherwise, that they cannot be depended upon. MATTHIAS DUNN,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 18. Mine Inspector.

LUBRICATING COMPOUND—WARNING.

SIR,—An earnest desire to prevent my countrymen from being imposed upon by a systematic plot hatched in this country, I send you the following statement, that you may warn the unwary through the columns of your valuable Journal. It is this: an attempt is being made to sell patent rights for the use of Patrick S. Develan's "lubricating compound." A patent was issued in England in the name of a Mr. Munkitterick as follows:—"An improved composition of matter, which is applicable as a substitute for oil for lubricating of machinery, &c., and for other purposes, being a communication from abroad, dated May 1, 1849." Now, Sir, had this valuable discovery been left to its own merits, very few would have been ignorant enough not to know that the addition of dissolved India-rubber, glue, or any other glutinous substance, would injure good oil, and make bad oil much worse, and such are the facts; but such has been the deception practised in this case (to call it by no worse name), that certificates, extolling its virtues, were obtained before people fairly understood the state of things; and on the strength of these first certificates sales of rights, to a large amount, were made to respectable parties, who now find themselves duped, but who expect to be reimbursed by hoping he may carry on his game in England, and bring back funds enough to heal the wounds inflicted here. The story is this. Being a machinist, and desirous of obtaining a cheap substitute for oil, I went to Reading, Pennsylvania, the place of residence of the inventor, in order to see for myself what the shops there thought of the oil. I called on Mr. Patrick S. Develan, the patentee, who only a few months before was a workman in the machine-shop of the Reading Railroad depôt, but is now looked upon as a man of wealth, as he himself told me he had sold rights to the amount of more than $200,000, besides $100,000, *which waited for him in England.* On questioning him, I found he had no manufactory of the compound, and that it was difficult to obtain any at all. I then called at the machine-shop at the depôt, on two rolling-mills, naileries, and engine-shops, all of whom, without one exception, told me the whole was a humbug. I then returned, thinking I should never hear anything more about it; but to my great surprise, a few weeks after I had left Reading, I saw fresh certificates from the superintendent and master machinist of the Reading depôt. This contradictory state of things puzzled me not a little. Determined to know more, I set to work to get at the bottom of the mystery, and subsequently discovered that the superintendent is part owner of the patent right, that other gentlemen in Reading, as well as himself, have been duped by Patrick; and the way it was managed is this. Finding that those persons who had used his oil (as he made it from his specification), and from whom he had obtained certificates, would not use it any more, and many told me they would give a good deal to have their certificates back, it became apparent to me that deception had been resorted to by him to obtain these last certificates; and it now appears that, instead of giving these last people his patent oil, he had simply given them the best "winter-pressed lard oil," and which can be bought at from 70 c. to 75 c. per gallon; and as it is a pure and good oil, although weak in body, it works well, and is $1 per gallon cheaper than sperm (such as is sold to shops at from $1.50 to $1.75 per gallon), and that by his adding, perhaps, ½ lb., more or less, of dissolved India-rubber, he calls it patent oil; so that those who have purchased the right can buy lard oil at 70 c., and sell it for $1 to consumers, who are totally ignorant of the trick. But the game is all up in this country: people have just discovered the deception, and now those persons who have paid their money for rights are very desirous of getting it back again, and finding no chance in this country, have planned the scheme to favour Englishmen with their patent; and for the purpose of giving it weight and importance, they have obtained for Mr. Develan the office of commissioner to the World's Fair from Berks County, Pennsylvania. His appointment was made by the governor of the state, and bears all the impress of authority calculated to mislead; but I do assure you that so insignificant a man is this same Patrick—that he would never have been thought of at all for the office of commissioner, if it had not been to enable him to make a flourish with that title, the better to lull suspicion, and accomplish the end of selling rights. And I am surprised that the gentlemen who sent him out descend to such schemes, as they are men of standing in the community; but yet when I reflect on the not over-scrupulous character of Patrick himself, I am tempted to believe they are led by him; and such is his artfulness, that unless a watch is kept on his motions, and people put on their guard, he will surely dupe some of your confiding people out of their money.

I cannot fill a book of particulars arising out of his acts, but hope I have stated enough to induce you to call people's attention to the specification of the patent itself, and to show how ridiculous the whole is; and that, therefore, there is no other way for him to sell but by giving to persons not up to it some good pure oil for trial, as a sample of his "lubricating compound," and then get men, whom he will instruct in the secret of buying lard oil, or any cheap oil, and sell it at a higher price as a patent article. All that I have stated are facts, and as I have said nothing but what I have verified by my own inspection, I am ready to substantiate every word. I write now because I saw, a few days ago, that Mr. Delevan was going to sail for England, and is now on his way, perhaps already there.
Philadelphia, May 27. JAMES B. HYDE.

PATENT LAW REPORM—THE PROPOSED BILL.

SIR,—The Patent Law amendment problem is, it appears, soon to receive a solution, or an attempted solution, from the Upper House of our Legislature; but whether their plans will satisfy inventors, or, indeed, any one else except themselves, is, I think, very problematical. It appears likely that they will put forth a provisional protection system, but that it will be a very short one, and attended with some *few pounds* expense; whereas everybody knows it ought not to be attended with more than a *few shillings* expense, in order to meet the cases of the numerous inventors in humble life. It is said also that a proviso will be introduced to require that if any invention has been previously publicly used, or published *abroad*, the patent shall not stand good here. Now, although I should rejoice to see the law enact that any one who had derived his invention from any source abroad, and did not himself invent what he patented, unless patented on behalf of another party named in the patent, who really was the inventor, that such party should be deprived of his patent; still I cannot regard such a law as that which deprives a *bonâ fide* inventor of his patent, because some other person at the antipodes has, a few days previously, published the same wise thing there without his knowledge, other than as most impolitic and impracticable, and a law not paralleled in the jurisprudence of any fully civilised state in the world.

Again, it is to be apprehended that, under the new law, letters patent will not be granted for the colonies, which will be a death-blow to many inventions of merit.

There is, it is said, to be no reform in the mode of conducting patent lawsuits; the same system, the same expenses, and the same unsatisfactory results are to continue as of old; even the moderate request for the provision of official scientific evidence in patent cases, instead of the present *soi disant* scientific evidence, in the pay of the parties interested in the suit, is to be thrown overboard. Indeed, I much fear that, unless inventors and patentees speak out at once, they will be saddled with a system that *may* be cheap, but *will not fail* to be nasty. F. W. CAMPIN.
Patent-office, Strand, June 17.

ON COPPER SHEATHING, AND THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF ITS DETERIORATION.—No. 1.

BY JAMES NAPIER, ESQ., F.C.S.

The objects for which ships and other sea-going vessels are covered with metal are twofold.—1. To prevent worms and other marine animals boring into the wood and destroying the vessel.—2. To prevent the adhesion of sea-weed and shell-fish to the bottom of the vessel, which greatly impedes her progress, and otherwise affects her sailing qualities.

The protecting of sea-going vessels, by covering them over with metal, appears to have been practised by the ancients. Leo Baptista Alberte observed upon the remnants of a ship discovered in the neighbourhood of Lake Reccia, that it had been sheathed with an alloy of copper. More commonly vessels were covered over with wood; but when the milling of lead was invented, about the year 1670, a patent was granted to the inventor for sheathing vessels with milled lead, and this was practised for a period of 30 years, but was afterwards given up, and wood again adopted. The reasons for abandoning the use of lead were the fouling of the vessel, and the destruction of her ironwork. Notwithstanding these results, several patents have been since taken out for lead sheathing; and the Government, so late as 1832, made a trial of it on a hulk, but the lead dropped off by the rapid destruction of the nails which fastened it.

The object required is a metal or alloy that will combine the qualities of keeping the vessel clean, and protecting it from destruction by worms at the same time within a reasonable cost. Notwithstanding many suggestions and trials with different metals and alloys, none has been found more suitable than good copper.

Sheathing with copper was first adopted in the navy in 1761. In the course of 40 years after, it was observed that there was some diversity in the wear of the sheathing, especially in that which had been more recently applied, which diversity has continued greatly to increase, and, according to observations made, this has become much more so since about 1832. The extent of the diversity may be stated to range from 30 months to 30 years, and this under all the varied circumstances in which a vessel may be placed. The natural idea suggesting itself to all observers as to the cause of this, was impurity in the copper used, and that the wear was in proportion to its quality. This was put to the test of experiment in 1824. At the commencement of his researches, Sir H. Davey found that sea water acted more rapidly upon pure copper than when slightly alloyed. It is to be regretted that the nature of the alloy experimented upon was not given; however, later experiments made upon sheathing which had been in wear, some remarkable for their durability, others for their rapid decay, he found their action upon sea water to differ so little as induced him to look for other causes of destruction than the quality of the metal, and he conceived it probable to be owing to the electrical condition of the metals in relation to the sea water, under certain circumstances which had to be sought for by experiment. If it depended wholly upon the electrical condition of sea water and copper—or in other words, upon the solubility of copper in sea water—then as pure copper had been found more soluble in sea water than impure, it would, consequently, follow that pure metal was not the best for sheathing; therefore, the conditions which regulated the electrical relations of the water and metal upon a ship's bottom became the object of Sir H. Davy's inquiry, and this being of great importance to the present inquiry, I may here briefly state what is meant by the electrical conditions of metals and solvents. If any two metals be put into a solvent—say, an acid—this acid will act more rapidly upon one of these than upon the other; if the two metals while in the solvent be made to touch each other, the one which had been least acted upon will now be dissolved with less, and the other with greater facility. Thus, suppose a piece of copper in sea water be acted upon with a force equal to one, and a piece of iron in the same water acted upon with a force equal to three; if the two metals are brought into contact, the copper will cease to be acted upon, while the iron will now be dissolved with a force equal to four. The copper in this experiment is said to be rendered electro-negative, the iron electro-positive.

Sir H. Davy found that oxide of copper is negative to metallic copper. An alloy of tin and copper is negative to pure copper, and hammered or hard copper is negative to soft copper. That the green rust which forms upon copper is negative to metallic copper, that the nails used were negative to the sheathing, and also that copper alloyed with small quantities of tin, zinc, iron, or arsenic, promotes the formation of insoluble compounds upon the surface of copper in sea water, and that being negative, hastens the destruction of the sheathing. Here was ample source for explaining the diversity of wear in sheathing; and, it may be observed, it brings us back to the original idea, that impure copper causes more rapid destruction when used as sheathing than pure; and, although the direct action of sea water be a little greater upon the latter, it being regular and not subject to local galvanic influence, it will be more lasting, and also more effective for the prevention of fouling, &c.

To overcome the evils both of the local and total destruction of sheathing by electrical conditions, Sir H. Davy suggested the rendering of the whole surface of the sheathing negative, and destroying all local electrical influences, by bringing a positive metal into contact with it. The trials and experiments made upon these suggestions were eminently successful. "When a piece of zinc having a surface equal to $\frac{1}{110}$th of the copper was attached, there was no corrosion or decay; with smaller quantities, such as from $\frac{1}{330}$th to $\frac{1}{440}$th, the copper underwent a loss of weight which was greater in proportion as the copper was smaller." Trials were made upon an extensive scale with vessels under various circumstances, and all proved the correctness of the principle. But it was found that copper thus protected soon became covered with an earthy coating, composed of carbonate of lime and hydrate and carbonate of magnesia, and to this coating weeds and shell-fish easily adhered and produced fouling, so that this beautiful application of a philosophic principle had to be, in less than two years, completely abandoned.

The late Professor Daniell, thinking that the abandonment of the principle was too absolute and premature, proposed a mode of partial protection, by arranging the protectors in such a manner that they could be withdrawn in part or in whole, and that the sheathing might be fully protected where there was no liability to foul, and where this liability existed, the protectors would be partly or wholly removed. We are not aware if trials were made upon this suggestion. The subject of fouling, and its prevention by copper, I may mention, have been viewed differently. Some suppose it to be owing to the poisonous quality of the copper compound formed by the action of the sea water, which kills the barnacles and other organisms that attempt to adhere and thus drop off, while others, and among whom ranked Sir H. Davy, consider that the weeds and shell-fish are prevented from adhering by losing their hold from the corrosion of the surface.

The next who drew public attention to this subject was Mr. Prideaux, chemist at the Plymouth Dock-yards, in a paper to the British Association, at their meeting in 1841. In this paper we find it stated that the popular opinion then was, that alloyed copper was best, originating, says that authority, "from observations made upon several samples of copper used for sheathing, especially one analysed by Sir H. Davy that lasted long, and contained 1·4 per cent of tin, and another by R. Phillips, which only lasted four years, and was the purest copper he had seen; it was, therefore, considered that pure copper was not the best for sheathing, and that the presence of tin and zinc were favourable to its durability." These conclusions, be it observed, differ from that Sir H. Davy came to, and that which Mr. R. Phillips analysed may be corroborative of Sir H. Davy's opinion; because such copper put upon a vessel in connection with impure or alloyed sheets will cause its rapid destruction, and all the conditions not being given, the

conclusion come to from an analysis may be erroneous. Upon these conclusions, Mr. Prideaux remarks; that the durability of the sheathing does not depend so much upon the presence of these two metals, tin and zinc, but that their presence guarantees the absence of sub-oxide of copper, which he considers very injurious to sheathing, facilitating the action of sea water both mechanically and chemically.

MEXICAN BONDS.—At a GENERAL MEETING of MEXICAN BONDHOLDERS, held at the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

1. That the Committee be, and hereby are, requested, and fully empowered to realise, at the earliest possible period, and on the best terms practicable, the Mexican Assignment on the United States for $ 2,500,000 due in May, 1852.

2. That the Committee be, and hereby are, fully authorised to settle on such terms, as under all the circumstances they may deem fair and just, the claims of the Agents in Mexico for a commission, of which a promise was held out to them by Mr. W. P. Robertson; and that, as regards the mission of Mr. Falconnet, it be left to the discretion of the Committee to determine it, according as the interests of the Bondholders may require

3. That Mr. William Parish Robertson, by quitting Mexico in October, 1849, without having accomplished any of the objects of his mission, has forfeited all claim for remuneration from the Bondholders, and in the opinion of this meeting has been already greatly overpaid. N. A. NILSEN, Secretary.

Office of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, 61, Moorgate-street, June 19, 1851.

BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR WORKS.
TO CONTRACTORS FOR EARTHWORK, PIPE-LAYING, &c.

The BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are desirous of RECEIVING TENDERS for the PERFORMANCE of their TRENCH WORK between LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.—Specifications may now be seen at the Central Offices of the Company, Royal Exchange, London, and at the Manchester Offices, Market-street-buildings, opposite the Exchange. By order, GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

Central Offices, Royal Exchange, London, June 18, 1851.

BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Applications for the remaining UNALLOTTED SHARES, if accompanied by unexceptionable references, may be made to the Company's brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, Lombard-street, London; to the solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Steward, and Lloyd, 59, Lincoln's Inn fields; or to the Secretary, at the Central Offices, Royal Exchange, London. By order, GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

Central Offices, Royal Exchange, London, June 18, 1851.

THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—The popular prejudice against mining property—that it could never be dealt in but at extreme prices, and at uncertain periods—is now removed by the establishment of an open market, into which recognised agents and dealers only are admitted, subject to the government of an authorised committee. The facilities afforded by this market render mining shares, of *bonâ fide* character, as convertible as railway and other first-class public securities. The influx of capital with which the mining market will now be strengthened will necessarily give a new tone and improved value to mining property generally.

The subscribers can, therefore, recommend it to their friends as a very desirable field for investment—most of the legitimate mines not only paying higher dividends than any other public securities, but with prospects more improving, and really attended with less risk, if only proper prudence is exercised in the selection of a judicious adventure.

The principle upon which the subscribers conduct their business is—they pledge themselves not to speculate on their own account, but to confine themselves exclusively to a legitimate commission agency; and their books will always be open to the inspection of their principals, that they may see the precise hour and the parties with whom their business had been transacted. In fact, all that can be required to establish implicit confidence between principal and agent is carried out in the system adopted by the undersigned, and to which they are determined to adhere.

The agency of country brokers undertaken upon liberal terms.

The tone of the market and prices current advised daily to regular correspondents.

JAMES S. TRIPP and CO.,

Lombard-street Chambers, No. 33, Clement's-lane, City.—Established 1839.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

	SHARES FOR DISPOSAL.	
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Shelly
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

GREAT PEAT WORKING COMPANY OF IRELAND.
GWYNNE AND HAYS PATENT.

The Directors hereby give notice that ALLOTMENT of SHARES in this Company has now BEEN MADE, and that their PATENT MACHINERY for the CONSTRUCTION of PEAT FUEL is already in a FORWARD STATE. They have the satisfaction of knowing that their undertaking is viewed with great interest by the owners of peat property in Ireland, and are also able to state that offers of bog land have been made to the Company on favourable terms. The directors have also offers of large contracts for their peat fuel, and as their operations are in no way dependent on weather, they trust that they may be enabled to come into active operation within two months of the present date.

By order of the Board, HENRY OWEN, Sec.

Offices of the Company, 1, Agar-street, Strand, June 17, 1851.

HENDRE ISSA COAL COMPANY.
Capital £10,000, in 200 shares, of £50 each.—Deposit £10 per share.
ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, at Mr. Peter Broad's, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.
BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London, 6, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
SOLICITOR—Thomas Moseley, Esq., 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

These COLLIERIES are celebrated for the PRODUCTION of a superior quality of ANTHRACITE COAL, and have been estimated to contain 2,000,000 tons of available coal, which, from the nature of the ground and locality, can be worked to any extent, at a trifling outlay. Besides the extensive consumption in England by maltsters, brewers, limers, distillers, and others, it is exported extensively to Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, and other parts, and to Ireland alone the exportation annually is above 400,000 tons. Several private gentlemen have agreed to purchase shares, and a few only remain for allotment to approved applicants.

The average profit may be safely estimated at £35 per cent., or about £17 10s. per annum in respect of each share.

The reports of competent gentlemen, and samples of coal, may be seen at the offices, and prospectuses forwarded on application to Mr. Peter Broad, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, who will receive applications for shares until the 23d of June, when the allotments will be made and closed.

START BAY SLATE COMPANY,
STOKENHAM, SOUTH DEVON.
ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
Capital £6000, in 3000 shares, of £2 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

These Quarries possess every advantage that can be desired, both in the quantity and quality of the Slate, and the facility of shipment.

Applications for prospectuses (with names of directors), and for the remaining shares, may be made to the secretary, James Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond street, London; or to Archibald Hudson, Esq., No. 4, Angel court, Throgmorton-street, or the Stock Exchange, London.

THE DEVON HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY,
UPON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In 20,000 paid-up parts, or shares, of £1 each, without further liability.
OFFICES,—59, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

This COMPANY is FORMED to WORK the celebrated HAYTOR GRANITE QUARRIES, situate at HAYTOR, SOUTH DEVON, which comprise 10 of the largest quarries in England. They are held under lease direct from the Duke of Somerset, at a low annual rent without royalty.

It is well-known that the granite from these quarries is superior to that of any other in England or Scotland, both in hardness and durability, and it has already been used in London Bridge, Goldsmiths' Hall, Christ's Hospital, Fishmongers' Hall, &c.

The quarries have been recently re-opened, and arrangements made for furnishing an extensive supply, and embarking in corresponding contracts, for which purpose additional capital is required.

The amount now proposed to be raised will enable the Company fully to develope the quarries; and after the closest investigation, the Directors feel perfectly justified in anticipating a nett profit of from 20 to 25 per cent.

For prospectuses, containing a list of directors, and all other information, apply to the purser, Mr. A. W. Pollock, at the offices of the Company; to the solicitors, Messrs. Terrell and Matthews, 30, Basinghall-street; or Mr. R. E. Little, stockbroker, No. 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

WHEAL CATHERINE (SILVER-LEAD),
Situate in the parish of BRADDOCK, CORNWALL.
Divided into 1024 shares.—Dues 1-15th.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Purser—Edward A. Crouch, of West Caradon.
Agent—Captain Henry Taylor, of West Caradon.
Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Liskeard.

OFFICES,—No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This sett is held under lease, granted by the Right Hon. Baroness Grenville, of Dropmore, in the county of Bucks, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, and is most conveniently situated within 30 yards of the main road, midway between Liskeard and Bodmin.

Extensive excavations have been commenced, and preparations are now making for the erection of a powerful water-wheel, and it is confidently anticipated that the lodes will soon be developed to a profitable extent.

A shaft is in course of sinking upon the main lode, and, from present indications, which are composed of gossan, spar, prian, mundic, with a light-blue flookan, containing fine stones and prills of lead.

Looking at the geological position of this sett, the congenial nature of the strata, together with the peculiar advantages of an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year, so as to command any amount of machinery, with a plentiful supply of timber, and other local advantages, renders this adventure of more than ordinary promise, and with a comparatively small outlay the most favourable results may reasonably be anticipated.

The mine is divided into 1024 shares—512 have been taken by shareholders in other mines in the immediate neighbourhood—the remaining 512 shares will be issued to the public at £2 10s. each, which includes a call of 10s. per share already made upon the whole 1024 shares, which sum will be applied for working expenses.

Application for the remaining shares and prospectuses to be made to T. Fuller, No. 51, Threadneedle-street, London; Edward A. Crouch, Liskeard, Cornwall,—on or before the 5th July inst.; and every information may be obtained, and reports, with plans and specimens of the ore, may be seen at the office of the company.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE.
Situate in the parish of WITHEL, near BODMIN, CORNWALL.
Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Committee of Management; or to Mr. Lelean, No. 5, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—The Promoters of this Mine being desirous that it should be carried out in a legitimate and business-like manner, with the spirit of prudence and economy, have made ARRANGEMENTS with Mr. EVAN HOPKINS to FORWARD regular COPIES of the RECORDS of their PROCEEDINGS to his OFFICE, 13, Austinfriars, in order that this Gentleman may not only from periodical inspection, be able to judge of their progress, but be made acquainted also with their daily operations, for the satisfaction of distant capitalists who may consult him.

There are 400 shares remaining for disposal, applications for which must be made either to JAMES CROFTS, Esq., of 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; or of Mr. J. JURY, the secretary, 3, Castle-terrace, Exeter.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINING ASSOCIATION.
In certificates of five shares each, in 10,000 shares, of £2 each.
Conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle—without further call.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

GEORGE HARRIS CHILD, Esq., 48, Mark-lane.
THOMAS HAWES, Esq., Club Chambers, Regent-street.
HENRY FRANCIS HOME, Esq., 106, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
GEORGE HELMORE, Esq., Millbank-street, Westminster.
JOHN PETER KNIGHT, Esq., Hibernia Chambers, London-bridge, Southwark.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding and Co., Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

OFFICES,—No. 32, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET.

Prospectuses and Reports can be obtained on application at the Company's offices, No. 32, Great Winchester-street; or to Edward Lloyd Morgan, Esq., stockbroker, Bank Chambers, London.

CARADON WOOD LEAD MINE.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

This MINE is situate in the parish of LINKINGHORNE, in CORNWALL, and in the district between the Caradon, Holmbush, Trelawny, Trehane, and other mines of considerable note.

The operations are in progress, and a working capital of several thousand pounds remains unexpended, which it is confidently expected will place the mine in a profitable state, and consequently no further calls are anticipated.

A limited number of shares are to be disposed of—applications for which may be made to Messrs. John Shewell and Sons, stock and sharebrokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard, from whom may be obtained the reports of the following well-known and experienced mining captains, and other particulars:—Captains Middleton, of East Wheal Rose, R. Dunstan, of West Caradon, J. Kemp and T. Ellery, of Trelawny, James Osborn, of Wheal Venton, and S. Richards, of Wheal Trehane.

THE MACCLESFIELD COPPER MINE,
IN THE PARISH OF BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE.
In 5100 shares, of £1 each—paid-up.
Inspecting Engineer—Adam Murray, Jun., Esq.
Purser—Mr. C. Robins, Landreau, Ashburton.
Secretary—Mr. G. Bagley.

OFFICES,—5, GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, BASINGHALL-STREET.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to Messrs. Lind and Rickard, stockbrokers, 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, where plans and specimens of the ore may be seen, and prospectuses obtained.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES must BE MADE on or before WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., when the LIST will BE CLOSED.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL CONSOLIDATED MINES, ST. HILARY, CORNWALL.
ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In certificates of 10 shares each.
In 10,000 shares, of which 6000 are taken by the present adventurers.

These mines are situate in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall, and comprise three extensive setts, formerly known as Park Halamanning and Croft Gothal, and Old Halamanning and Retallack, and an additional sett, called Calenso, which have been purchased by the present adventurers. The length of ground, from east to west on the course of the lodes, is 1¼ mile, and extends upwards of half a mile from north to south.

Applications for the prospectuses, and for the remaining shares, may be made to Messrs. Johnson, Longden, and Co., stock and sharebrokers, No. 22, Tokenhouse-yard; or to the purser (Mr. Taperell), at the offices of the Company, 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street.—Dated June 10, 1851.

NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th instant.

WHEAL GATE-POST (COPPER).
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In 4000 shares.—Dues 1-15th.

This extensive and valuable sett, which, so far as surface indications are concerned, is allowed by all practical men who have seen it to offer inducements rarely equalled to persons desirous of speculating in mines, is situate in the parish of Whitchurch, in the county of Devon, and about two miles east of the town of Tavistock.

The appellation given to this mining sett arose from the discovery of a "gate-post" in one of the fields, weighing about 12 cwts., which was found by assay to contain upwards of 30 per cent. of fine copper; and several other large blocks, of a similar quality, weighing upwards of 3 cwts. each, also found in the hedges on the same grounds.

In opening the ground by costeaning, &c., several lodes and cross courses have been discovered, the nature of which have so satisfied the proprietors, that they have hitherto abstained from making reports in the usual way; and they are desirous of inviting persons wishing to become interested in the adventure, either to make a personal survey, or cause an inspection to be made by a practical agent in whom they have confidence, so that they may satisfy themselves, through their own source, as to the legitimacy of the undertaking.

Any further particulars can be obtained by application to the proprietors, Mr. John White, of the Tavistock Brewery; or Mr. Michael Whitburn, mine agent, Tavistock.

GALLT-Y-MAEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY,
LORDSHIP OF MOWDDWY, COUNTY MERIONETH.
NOW IN WORK ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
In 12,000 shares, of £3 each.

Deposit £2 per share, to be paid upon transfer.—No further call to be made, unless with the consent of the shareholders in General Meeting assembled.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A. A. DORIA, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WILLIAM WATSON JEFFREY, Esq., 4, New Broad-street.
JAMES T. KIRKWOOD, Esq., Woodland-terrace, Greenwich.
CHARLES MAPLESTONE, Esq., 27, Bucklersbury.
HENRY MOSS, Esq., 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane.
(With power to increase their number.)

Manager of the Mines.—Mr. Charles Samuel Richardson, 15, Old Broad-street.
Solicitor—Edward Maniere, Esq., 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, Lombard-street.
Broker—John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane.
Purser—Austin Edwards, Esq., Brook-green, Hammersmith.

OFFICES,—3, SHERBORNE-LANE, LONDON.

The Gallt-y-Maen sett extends over about 224 acres of rich mineral land, and is situate in the lordship of Mowddwy, in the county of Merioneth; it is held under lease from the lord of the said manor at a royalty of 1-14th, for a term of 21 years, and a sleeping rent of £100 per annum.

Gallt-y-Maen is in the vicinity of the celebrated Great Cowarch Silver-Lead Mine, which is producing large quantities of ore, yielding 70 to 80 per cent. of lead, in addition to a considerable quantity of silver.

Prospectuses and all other information to be had upon application at the Offices of the Company; or to John Guillemard, Esq., Stock Broker, 3, Bartholomow-lane.

Offices, 3, Sherborne-lane, City.

GREAT TREVEDDOE AND CABILLA TIN AND COPPER MINES.—In 1200 shares, of £6 10s. each—(payable as under-mentioned).
Managed by a Financial Committee of Shareholders in London, in strict accordance with the Cost-book Principle, and in conformity to the Stannary Laws.

No further call or responsibility, other than for the individual interest taken.

These mines comprise several very ancient short Tin Mines, with very large lodes. Tradition asserts them to have been more productive than any others of similar depth, but the barrier grounds between the several mines prevented their following the tin or working deep, as they had no outlet, nor any means of draining the mine water.

The right to the several mines having been obtained, the present deeper level has been brought in and driven through the intervening barriers, the water let down, and the old mines cleared up and connected, in doing which upwards of £7000 worth of tin has been sold. Very rich runs of tin are passing down from the present to the next level in the great lode. Iron rails have been laid home to the present stopes, and to the spalling floors, &c. There are three large water-wheels, and stamping-mills, with 40-heads, now working. The mines are in good ventilation and condition.

The lode now working is about 20 feet wide, with many rich runs of tin. A large lode to the south will fall into this great lode, about 30 fathoms under the present level; and this great lode will itself overtake a nearly downright lode a few fathoms to the north, when there is no reason to doubt a great accumulation of tin.

The mine drainage will now be very cheap, as there is ample water for unlimited stamping power and every other purpose, from a constant river, having nearly 200 feet fall, within the limits of this consolidation.

The geological features are in every way favourable, and of very large and lasting quantities of tin there can be no kind of question. From one of the copper lodes upwards of £1400 worth of ore has been sold, from only 27 fathoms on the lode, at less than 30 fms. from surface. From the old burrows, on another copper lode, upwards of 5 tons of very rich copper ore have been picked from the refuse of the former tinners, who were intent on the tin only, and took no notice of the copper.

The incoming shareholders will have the benefit of the expenditure of £7000 worth of tin raised, and of the outlay of £6000 in driving into and connecting the old mines, in effecting other useful works, and in machinery.

There is no wish to assert that these mines will be the most profitable in the county, but it is not too much to say, they have very great capabilities, with the certainty of permanent workings, and that the outlay of from £3000 to £5000 will be ample to place them in great produce.

They are divided into 1200 shares, 800 of them are offered to the public at £6 10s. per share, payable—£2 10s. now, £2 10s. on 24th October next, and £1 10s. on the 24th of January next, or the shares, and all previous payments, will be absolutely forfeited.

Of the £6 10s. per share, £1 10s. will be applied to the purchase of the share cost-free to the 1st of July next; and the £5 per share will be all applied to the working capital.

There is no probability that any further working capital will be required after the expenditure of the £5 per share on the 800 shares. In no event shall the purchasers of those shares, or the present shareholders, be liable for further call or contribution, but if necessary the shares shall be subdivided into 3000, and such portion of them as a vote of the shareholders shall determine shall be sold.

The certificates of the shares may be had upon payment of the £2 10s. per share, into the account of the "Great Treveddoe and Cabilla Tin and Copper Mines," at the bankers; or at the (pro tem.) offices of the Company, 70, King William-street, City, London.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The NEXT MEETING will be HELD at IPSWICH, under the Presidency of G. B. AIRY, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, and will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of July, 1851.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,—Recognised by all the London Medical Examining Boards, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., &c.

ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, sent to the above address, will receive IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.—Fees for Analysis, and for Students working in the Laboratory, may be had on application at the College.

Apothecaries' Hall, London, May 1, 1851.

At a Court of Examiners, held this day, it was resolved,—That the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, be for the future recognised as Schools of Practical Chemistry, subject to the Regulations of this Court.

(Signed) HENRY BLATCH, Secretary.

NEW TEXT-BOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
This day, in one volume, large 12mo., price 12s. 6d., cloth,

A HAND-BOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C.L., formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University College, London.

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MASTERS'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINE, for making Dessert Ice and Rock Ice from Spring Water, and for Cooling Wine, &c., at a trifling cost.
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The PUBLIC is respectfully INVITED to SEE the PROCESS of MAKING ICE, by the above machines, without the aid of Ice—the same process as exhibited by Mr. Masters to Her Majesty, at his Refreshment Rooms, at the Crystal Palace, where 100 quarts of Desert Ice, and large cylinders of Rock Ice are made daily—at Messrs. MASTERS & CO.'S principal DEPOT, 309, REGENT STREET, adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT SODA WATER and ÆRATING APPARATUS, for charging Water, Wine, Ale, and other Liquids, with pure Carbonic Acid Gas. By this apparatus the purest Soda Water may be obtained at the cost of less than one farthing per glass; and so delicate is the operation, that it may be used in the dining-room. By the addition of the Jargonelle Pear Syrup, manufactured by Messrs. Masters & Co., the most delicious effervescing beverage is produced. Price 30s., and upwards.

N.B.—Syrups from all Fruits, for flavouring Soda Water, making Lemonade, Ices, &c.

Also, MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, manufactured in six different sizes, to clean and brilliantly polish Six to Twelve Knives in One Minute. Warranted to last many years, and not get out of order.—Price 35s. to 6l. 6s.

MASTERS & CO, PATENTEES, No. 309, REGENT-STREET,
Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE ASSURANCE.—At a MEETING of the members of the LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, held at the London Tavern, on the 13th of June, the following Report was read and unanimously approved:—

In submitting their Third Annual Report to your consideration, the Directors have much satisfaction in requesting your attention to the past progress, present state, and future prospects of the Company.

At the date of your last annual meeting, the Company had issued 631 policies, assuring the sum of £193,573 16s., and yielding a revenue of £7439 12s. 2d.; and in the course of the last twelve months there have been received 439 proposals for the assurance of £148,955 6s. Of these proposals 384 have been accepted and completed, assuring £110,205 4s., and yielding in annual premiums £4043 8s. 7d.—making the number of policies issued, within three years from the establishment of the company, 1015—assuring £303,779, and yielding a revenue of £11,483 0s. 9d.

At your last annual meeting your directors were enabled to congratulate you on the fact of the number of deaths having been considerably less than the one half of the calculated expectancy. In the course of the last year the proportion of deaths has been even less, and the claims in the course of that period have amounted to only £1099.

The balance-sheet to 31st December last, and a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, prepared, certified, and audited, in terms of the statute under which the Company is incorporated, is presented to the meeting, from which it appears that, after providing for the payment of the sums assured, and outstanding debts, including the whole preliminary expenses attending the formation of the Company, there was at that period a balance of £17,683 6s. 6d., exclusively the property of, and divisible amongst, the members of the Company, as directed by the Deed of Constitution.

These facts will enable the members to draw their own conclusions as to the prospects of the Company; but it may be proper to remind them that, although almost unexampled success, as proved by the issue of upwards of 1000 policies, and the accumulation of a revenue of £11,480 within three years from the commencement of business, has arisen neither from the aid of loan or annuity transactions, but is the result of the practice of pure life assurance, the future business of the Company can be very much increased by their own exertions; and seeing that the whole profits belong exclusively to the assured, and that the policies of this Company are, from their date, unquestionable documents of security, the assured have it in their power greatly to extend the business, and thereby promote the welfare of the community at large, and benefit themselves.

London, 72, Lombard-street, June 13, 1851.

TRUSTEES.

John Campbell Renton, Esq., M.P. | Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
Richard Malins, Esq., Q.C. | James Fuller Madox, Esq.
William Wilberforce, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

William Adams, Esq., New Broad-street.
John Atkins, Esq., White Hart court, Lombard-street.
Henry A. Bevan, Esq., John-street, America-square.
J. T. Bramwell, Esq., Laurence Pountney-lane.
John Dangerfield, Esq., Craven-street, Strand.
Robert Henry Forman, Esq., Ordnance Pall mall
John Hamilton, Esq., Alfred-place, Thurloe-square.
John Matthews, Esq., Arthur-street West, City.
C. O. Parnell, Esq., Norfolk-street, Park-lane.
William Williams, Esq., Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

AUDITORS.

J. Turner, Esq., Gt. George-st., Westminster | Wm. D. Starling, Esq., Change-alley, City.
Geo. Cumming, Esq., Westbourne-grove. | David Henry Stone, Esq., Poultry, City.

MEDICAL ADVISER—Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S. Wimpole-street.
BANKERS—The London and County Bank.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Atkins and Andrew, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.
SECRETARY—David Alison, Esq., Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

PADDINGTON LOCAL BOARD,
No. 24, CONNAUGHT-TERRACE, EDGWARE-ROAD.

The Rev. James Shergold Boone, A.M., Stanhope-street, Hyde-park.
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Thomas Jervis Amos, Esq., York-street, Portman-square.
Geo. Y. Robson, Esq., Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, and New-sq., Lincoln's Inn.

MEDICAL ADVISER—J. B. Brown, Esq., Oxford-square.
SECRETARY—Charles Hoghton, Esq.
MANAGER—ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq.

THE LATE DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This ACCIDENT (in which five persons were killed and many others injured) may show the propriety of effecting An INSURANCE with the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which is established for the purpose of affording COMPENSATION in cases of personal INJURY, and the PAYMENT of a CERTAIN SUM in the event of DEATH, by RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Company is empowered by special Act of Parliament (12 and 13 Vic., cap. 107), and has a capital of ONE MILLION as a guarantee to the assured.

Prospectuses, giving the rates of premium, and also particulars of the numerous cases, fatal and otherwise, already relieved, may be obtained at the offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

VAUXHALL—GREEN'S NASSAU BALLOON.—On MONDAY, June 23, the VETERAN GREEN will make his 460th ASCENT from these GARDENS on MONDAY, in the Monster NASSAU BALLOON, the largest ever constructed, and which made the memorable trip to GERMANY with a large number of scientific gentlemen. Doors open at Six, the Ascent at Half-past Seven precisely, immediately after which the whole of the Inimitable Entertainments will take place at their ordinary routine, without extra charge. Admission 2s. 6d.—The ROYAL VAUXHALL GARDENS are open every evening during the week, including Saturday, with the extraordinary performances for which this Aristocratic Resort is so celebrated, including the Four Greatest Equestrians in the World, Mde. Lejars, Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent, Mdlle. Palmyro Annato, and Hernandez.—Gorgeous Illuminations and Magnificent Fireworks. Arban's Great Band for Concert and Ball. Doors open every evening at Eight. Admission 2s. 6d.—On SATURDAY, June 28, a JUVENILE FETE. Fireworks at Ten. Children, Half-price.

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS have a most pleasant taste, and is an aromatic and aperient medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver, and in all bilious affections, heartburn, sick headache, giddiness, pains in the stomach, flatulency, or wind, and all those complaints which arise from indigestion or biliousness. It is mild in its action, and suitable for all constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best medicine for children.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

Also, Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS for asthma, consumption, coughs, &c. Upwards of 500 cures have been effected within the last 12 months by this invaluable and published.—Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe, all pills under similar names are counterfeits.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£1 1 to 5th April	£0 6 0 May	15½ 16½	15½ 16
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	5	— —	0 2 6 „	10	
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	8 6 „	0 9 to April	8½	8½
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	2 8 „	0 5 to March	7½	7½ 7½
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	440 0 „	5 0 to May	205 210	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	28	6 0 to Sept., 1847	— —	6½	
1000	Cara Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	— —	— —	105	105
256	Chyprase, St. Enoder, Cornwall	5½	10 10 —	— —	12½	
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	65	— —	— —	50	41
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	11 0 —	— —	110	
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	224 10 to March	8 0 to May	300	300
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	— —	15	15
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	— —	165 170	176
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	42 10 —	— —	120	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	295 0 to 5th April	15 0 to May	550	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	— —	— —	30	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 „	— —	200	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	— —	200	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	— —	7 10 to May	200	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	— —	0 5 „	7	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25000 0 to Feb., 1844	— —	20	20
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	1 0 to 9th Feb.	0 10 to April	20½	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	—	77 0 to 5th April	5 0 „	160	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	620 0 „	20 0 „	700	
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	45	390 0 to 4th April	15 0 „	500	
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	50 0 to February	2 10 to May	155	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	½	1 1 to 5th April	— —	13	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	85½	374 0 —	— —	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	1 5 to March	0 10 to 4th June	40	
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	11 17 to February	1 0 to May	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	250 0 „	2 10 „	125 130	130
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	21 10 to 5th April	2 10 „	165	160
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	89 15 „	8 0 „	260	260
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	2 15 „	0 10 to March	8½ 9	11½ 12
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	104 0 to February	5 0 to May	80	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	— —	14½	14½ 15
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1847	— —	4½ 5	4½ 4¾
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	— —	4½	7½ 8 8½ 9
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	24 15 to January	1 0 to May	14½	15
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	4680 15 to 1848	— —	220	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	— —	14	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	221 15 „	8 10 to May	200 195	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	2 2 6 „	0 5 to March	8½	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	155 5 to February	2 10 to May	105	110
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	— —	— —	85	85
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	225 0 to 1st April	10 0 to 3d June	410	405 407½
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	— —	6½	
128	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	10	142 10 to 5th April	25 0 „	1050	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2325 10 —	— —	120	
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe	2	0 10 to March	0 5 to May	7½	
430	Wheal Lovel (lead and tin), Helston	—	4 0 to 5th April	2 0 „	20	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	167 0 to March	3 0 „	140	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	15 5 to 5th April	3 0 „	59 60	59
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	— —	— —	235	
240	Wheal Reath (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	22 10 to February	2 10 to May	87½ 90	
128	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	190 10 to 5th April	5 0 to April	200	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3½	26 10 „	2 0 to May	51 52	55 57 58
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9½	4 5 to February	0 15 „	20	20½ 21½ ½
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	— —	— —	20½	20½

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	11½	14,937½ to Mar., 1848	—	3	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	348,750 to Dec., 1844	—	2¾ 3	
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	36,500 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	6¾	
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	120,000 to Jan., 1851	January, 1851	14	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	2,330 6 6 end 1846	4s. in 1846		
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	232,575 to July, 1846	—	7¾	
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	141,625 to Dec., 1850	16,500 to June 7	19½	18¾ ex div.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28½	70,157 15 to Feb. 1851	7s. 6d. Feb., 1851	3	2¾ 3

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	2	3	
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3¾ 4	
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	—	1	
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5½	5	
3650	Bawden (silver-lead) St. Teath	¼	¼	
256	Berrlow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3 3½	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	15	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	
6000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	5	4	5
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	4	5
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	7	10	10
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4½	
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	5	
64	Boscaswell Downs (St. Just), tin	—	100	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	12½	12½ 13	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	½	2
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1 1½	
265	Bridford Consols	1	1	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	1	1½	1½ 2
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	17½ 18	
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	9	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	7 7½	
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	¼	4½	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	6	
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4 5	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2½	1½	
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	
512	Carn Galver, Morvah	1½	¾	3
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4	6	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3	5	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	5½ 6	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	50	54
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1	¾
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	1	5	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	4½ 5	7
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	7½	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	29	9	9½
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	30	
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3½ 4	
3000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	100	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	¼	¼	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	10
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	8	6
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2½	4	
4160	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1½	1½	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	¼	6	
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7 8	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	¼	¼	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	5	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	10	10
1024	East Balloswidden (tin), Sancreed	1½	2 2½	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	10	17½	17
2048	East Boringdon Park	¼	¼	¼
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	4½ 5	
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	30	30
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	¼	2	2
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	2½	1½
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	1½	19s 20s	1
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	10	10½
1000	East Trescoll	1	2½ 3½	
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	11	11	3½ 4
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	4½	4	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	½	½
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	8	12 13	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	¼	1½ 1½	
3 00	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lonreath	1s	3s 6d	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	½	1½	
4000	East Wheal Russell	8s 6d	5	
1280	Eagair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½ 6	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	4½	2½ 3
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1½ 1½	1½ 1½
1000	Gelli-rel-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
5750	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper)	1½	5½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7 7½	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	12	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	80	34 35	
5500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1	
2000	Great Cowarah (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3 3½	
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	2	2½	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	6	7 6	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	4	4 4½	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2	5½	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	½ 1
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	20	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	7	3½ 4	
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7½	6	
6000	Heignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	2	
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	15	25	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	2½	1½
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	1½	½
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4½	2	
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9½	4	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	6½	
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	12	12	15
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	5 6	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	
1000	Llwynmaiees (lead), Cardiganshire	10	9	10 11
2600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	2½	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	3½ 4	4 4½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	1	4	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	30	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	4½	4½
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	1½	2½ 3	
2000	Molland	1	1 1½	
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	8	11	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	3½ 4	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	10
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	½	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	
256	North Fowey Consols	—	23	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	3	
2000	North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	—	2½	2½
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	5	14	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	9	13½ 14	10½
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	2	
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	½	½	½
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	½	12	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	1	2½	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	11	
406	Penhauger	1	3	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3½	
1000	Penralt	1	3 3½	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	5½ 7	
1000	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4	6½	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1½	1½
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	15 20	15 20*
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	5	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	15	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	1½	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	¼	1	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4½	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3½ 4	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	3½	3½	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	1
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8½	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4	7½	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	1½ 2	2½ 2½ 2½
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	2½	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	2	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	2½	5½	
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	5	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	1½	
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	8½	12	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2½	3	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	8	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	1½	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1½ 1½	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1	5	
1120	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	2½	9½	
8000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½ 2½ 3	
1000	Treloweth, St. Erth	4½	7	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4	6 6	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1½	1½	1½
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	21s	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	9½	6	5½ 5½
512	Treville (lead), Lowanick	2½	7	7
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednock	7	10	

* We have also received 30*l.* to 35*l.* as a quotation for these shares—Which is correct?

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston,	95	100 105	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	31½	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	2	10	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10	
300	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	92½	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¼	¼	
1024	West Alfred Consols	7½	19	19 18½
5000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	¼	7	
1024	West Boam (tin), St. Austell	14s 6d	1½	1½
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	56	55 57½
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	¼	3½ 3½	3½
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2½	1½	1½ 1½
512	West Fowey Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3	
1020	West Nantymwyn	1	1	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	4	4	
12500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	1	A1
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	115 120	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	13½	5	5½ 5½
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
5000	West Wheal Alfred	1	1½	1½
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	7	16½	15
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	1	1	1
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1½ 1½	
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2	
4000	West Wheal Russell	¼	1	¼
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	14 15	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	4	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1½	1½ 2	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	¼	¼	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½ 5½	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1½	3 2½	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1½ 2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	16 17	
5000	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	1	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	6 7	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	2	3	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper)	1	1 1½	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	2½	5½	4½ 5
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	1	1½	1½
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3½	6	
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	19	10	7
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	
1070	Wheal Euys	1½	—	
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1½	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	11	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	
1536	Wheal Gill	1	—	
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	¼	1	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1	1	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	¾ 1	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¼	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¼	¾	
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	¼	1	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	¾	
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	2½	2½	
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	16	7½	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	½	3½ 3½	3 3½ 3½
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	2	3	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2½	4½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	19	38 39	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15½	10	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¼	3	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2½	4	
2048	Wheal Robina	¼	1½	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	2	1 1½	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	1 1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	11½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	7½	17	15
1024	Wheal Treiusback (copper), Stytildans	5	5	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	2½	1 1½
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	3	1½	
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	2½	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	40	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5 5½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	3½	6½	7
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	6½	
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	8	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	10	

Shares.	FOREIGN MINES.	Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	6 6½
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	¾ ¾
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	40 41 41½
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	3 3½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	2½ 2½
500	Ditto Preference	3	3 3½
4500	Ditto Additional	1	1½
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½ 4½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2 2½
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	¼
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2

*** We have this week added to our Dividend List several mines; not being aware of the exact amount paid, our corresponde nts will greatly oblige by enabling us to fill up the blanks correctly.

The Haltwhistle Coal and Lime Company have opened a drift from the Haltwhistle Burn out into the higher district, towards the Roman Wall. The length of this drift is 702 yards, and it gives access to 500 acres of coal, the thickness of the seam being about 3 feet. Besides this coal, and the fire-clay which has been worked for some time, there is an abundance of lime on the company's property. There is also plenty of ironstone, which will shortly be worked.—*Sunderland Herald.*

ACCIDENTS.

Wheal Gennys.—A miner, named Pillar, met with a fearful accident by a portion of the works giving way, whereby one of his legs was fractured.

Merthyr.—Four men and a boy were severely burned by an explosion at Werfa Colliery.

— Anthony Powell was killed while oiling the machinery at Bryndu Colliery.

Swansea.—An explosion, attended with the loss of two lives, in addition to serious injuries to a third party, occurred at the Pentrefelen Colliery, near Morriston, belonging to the Swansea Coal Company. Hopkin Hopkin entered one of the headings with a naked candle, although he, in common with the other colliers, was supplied with a Davy lamp: the foul air immediately ignited, and a terrific explosion followed—H. Hopkin, D. Lloyd, and J. Hughes were seriously injured. The first expired on Friday and the second on Monday: Hughes is still alive.—*Swansea Herald.*

Neath.—A poor little boy, named Thomas, working at the Aberdylais Tin-Works, got too near the large shears, which actually severed his head from the body, both pieces of his person being some distance apart.

Durham.—The workmen of Thrislington Colliery, near Ferryhill, were greatly alarmed on Tuesday last for their safety, on account of a great body of water from some adjoining old workings bursting in upon them while at their work, without giving sufficient notice to allow them to make their escape. One boy was drowned, and several others had very narrow escapes. Some ponies were also drowned before they could be recovered.

Darlaston.—P. Lyons was killed by an explosion at Herbert's Park Colliery.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 13 6—Carr's Hartley 13 6—Wylam 13—Wall's-End Hebburn 12—Hedley 12 3—Hilda 12—Walker 11—Eden Main 13—Belmont 13—Braddyll 14—Hetton 14 3—Lambton 14—Lumley 12 6—Russell's Het